Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLE'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,957.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
19th Feb.	† MANTUA	10885	......	...
26th "	† CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th "	† EGYPT	7912	......	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th "	INDIA	791	......	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885	......	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	EGYPT	7912	......	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 .. Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

Calcutta : GRINDLAY & Co,
London : GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1910.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Magnasco	15th Mar. 1910.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Apr. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	4,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1910.
CAPRI	4,000	F. Dini	15th Apr. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, do.........to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 14th Feb.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 17th Feb.	9 a. m.	O Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 18th Feb.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 17th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 14th Feb. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,967 tons, sailing on or about the 19th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

12th February, 1910.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th " "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April "
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May "
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S.S. "Umzumbi,"	5,000	20th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Hendonhall	due 22nd February	Philadelphia.
Tredegar Hall	due 12th March	"

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR :—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. }
PICKFORDS, LD. } LONDON.
SUTTON & CO. }

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. 1910
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	......	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th August "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill	25th Feb. 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES :
MUMBADEVI, AHMEDABAD and KARACHI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINASAYAN HINDUMAL DANI-
Managing Director

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights :

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily peer out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"
Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights,
527 Candle Power,
Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass with side fittings	... Each	£ 8 0
Brass polished	... "	" 7 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each	...	" 0 15
No. 2 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass, each		£ 7 0
Brass polished	... "	" 6 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each	...	" 0 15

THE "POLKEY"
Side Lights for Motor Cars.
Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—		
Nickel Plated, per pair	...	£ 4 16
Brass Polished "	...	" 4 0
No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—		
Nichel Plated, per pair	...	£ 4 10
Brass Polished "	...	" 3 10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"
ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used

ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"15,000 MILES" WITHOUT A PUNCTURE

FINE RECORD OF A SET OF
DUNLOPS.

GEORGE F. MASON, Esq., M. Inst. N.A., Lloyds Bank Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, wrote on 5th August, 1909, as follows :—

"I am sending you two covers, 810 × 100, half of a set of four Dunlops supplied to me three years ago. They have been in constant use, winter and summer, and run well over 15,000 miles, without trouble or a single puncture. . . . . The other two of the set are still on the car, and good enough from their appearance for another 1,000 miles at least.

As I said above, I have had no punctures during the whole three years . . . . . I think their record is unique."

REDUCED IN PRICES
FROM 1ST JANUARY 1910.

WRITE FOR NEW ABRIDGED MOTOR TYRE LIST.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO.
FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE : 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD.

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRAPHIEL'S RESULTS.

FOURTH DAY.

1st Race	Danseuse	Won 6 to 4 on
2nd ,,	Asfunder	,, 4 to 1
	(Given as upset)	
3rd ,,	Soult Line	,, 5 to 4 on
4th ,,	Sialkote	,, 1½ to 1
5th ,,	Refresher	,, 12 to 1
	(Confirmed on R. C.)	
6th ,,	Tachreet	2nd
7th ,,	Forfeit	Won 2½ to 1

TO-DAY'S RACES.

Selections, from 10 A. M. to 12 NOON.

Office :—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "EGYPT," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL."

ARRIVED on the 12th February, 1910.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWAD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.),
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 12th February, 1910.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "ELYSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 12th February, 1910.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 22nd February, 1910, for the construction of an Out-patient Department, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay. Value of work about Rs. 28,500. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application or by Agents.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1910.

BOMBAY NINTTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd February, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that entry CLOSES at 6 P.M. on TUESDAY, 15th February, 1910.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 13th February, 1910.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1910.

THERE will be a SPECIAL PRIZE for Fox Terrier Puppies, both for Dog and Bitch, over six and under twelve months old. Entry Fee of rupees two with particulars should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, not later than the 17th Instant.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Dog Show.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED.

A SUB-INSPECTOR for Water and Drainage Works. Salary to start at Rs. 45 per month. Only those thoroughly conversant with the laying of water mains, joints and connections need apply to the Ag. Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Dadar.

J. A. JONES,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Division.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Dadar, 9th February, 1910.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

GAMDEVI ESTATE.

SCHEME IV.

IT is hereby notified that the Board are prepared to consider offers for the BUILDING LEASE for 999 years for Plot No. 2 on the above Estate.

Block Plan and Elevations for the Building on this Plot have been drawn up and approved by the Board and the Building to be erected on it must be in general conformity with this Block Plan and Elevations which with all particulars can be seen on application to

THE TRUST ENGINEER,
Esplanade Road, Fort.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1910.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION.

GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BEHIND FIRE BRIGADE STATION,
FIRST TURNING TO THE LEFT WHEN OVER KENNEDY BRIDGE.
Look for the 4 big Lamps.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 14TH.

GRAND PRESENTATION NIGHT
when Handsome trophies will be presented to the Winning Jockey and Trainer of
THE GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

OUR NEW MONSTER PROGRAMME, OUR NEW PROGRAMME,
Admitted to be better than the first.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT at 9-30.
NEXT MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY, February 16th, SATURDAY, 19th and SUNDAY, 20th

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

N. B.—SPECIAL TRAM CARS RUNNING from Grant Road Terminus to all parts of Bombay after the Performance.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to the Re. One and Rs. Two Seats.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND ATTRACTION.
TRADES AMUSEMENTS
AND SPORTS OF
BOMBAY.

We write all Bombay to come and see these beautiful pictures illustrating every-day life in Bombay. The Native Streets, Jugglers, Industries, Parsees, Drilling School Children, etc., etc.

COME AND LOOK OUT FOR YOURSELF
IN THE PICTURES
OUR THIRD ITALIAN ART FILM,
CARMEN
And our usual series of comies.

LOOK OUT
FARTHEST SOUTH
with
SHACKLETON.

A grand series of pictures shewing the dash for the South Pole, secured for Bombay at an enormous royalty. See our hand-bills for dates, etc.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, TOWN-HALL.

FEBRUARY 19th, at 9-30 P.M.
IN AID OF THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
MILITARY BAND.
ADMISSION, RUPEE ONE.

Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY AND COMPANY, where tables can be reserved at an extra charge of Re. 1 per table, to accommodate four Chairs.

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

2, DALAL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BRASS - - - -
AND - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have our careful attention with prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS ? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—JOB COMPOSITORS. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Press, Green Street, Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3$\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. 4$\frac{3}{4}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE ? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
MESSRS. DENISON & CO,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.
Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
" D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	"	81,349
Annual Income ...	"	1,406,762
Assets ...	"	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £	800,000
RESERVE FUND........... £	750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,

Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy

Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London

Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka

Eyojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..	£1,675,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...........	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak).

Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)

Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold	$3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold	$3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House,
Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Hankow.

Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
Empire.

San Francisco
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.
Singapore.
Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... ,,	1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)....................Rs.	20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs.	27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL
MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," 3-4 per thousand ; and if printed in 2 colours Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, sofas, easy chairs, almyrahs, cupboards, cabinets, iron safe, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, cottage piano by Mittag, 1 second-hand oil engine, Fielding and Platt make, 4 brake horse power, in working order.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. Michael John Mulcaby, a few articles of household furniture, such as silk, woollen, and cotton wearing apparels, linen, gramophone with records, stove, cooking utensils, cutlery, tableglass, bed linen, lamps and other household sundries.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second-hand English built rubber-tyred victoria by Holland and Holland, suitable for Waler or Arab, with brake in very good order.
The property of a gentleman —
1 Light English built rubber-tyreed Victoria in good order.

AUCTION SALE of valuable dining, sitting, billiard, bed and bar rooms furnitures, three billiard tables, etc. made to order of the Watson's Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
O. O. C. Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 6689 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Nursingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad (Deccan)... .... Plaintiff

vs.

1. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hakkarnalkar, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and
2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel........ Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limjee Nouroji Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th day of November, 1909, and 2nd December 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, ON TUESDAY, the 15th, THURSDAY the 17th, and FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day, valuable and substantial-made teak and blackwood bedroom, dining-room, sitting, and billiard and bar-room furniture, three full size billiard tables, glassware, crockeryware, best plated ware, table and bed linen, large quantity of coper pots, electric fans and lights.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The electric fans and lights, etc., will be sold in one lot on the last day of sale of which notice will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed miscellaneous goods lying in Bombay Port Trust, Prince's and Victoria Docks and Apollo Bonded Warehouses.

Under instructions from the Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st Inst. under the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, the undermentioned unclaimed goods at the time and place mentioned below.

At Prince's and Victoria Dock's Warehouses in the Lane between Nos. 2 and 3 Warehouses at 3 p. m. (S. T.) sharp.

Loose pick-axes, lamp ware, tin plates, cement red lead, slates, loose green tea, hinges, earthern ware, cases of cotton piece-goods, ornamental works, iron steel hoops, steel basic and circle iron bars, brass bars, iron chain, spelter, rain water pipes, padlocks, glass beads, small scales, glass cups, metal sheeting, sarries, under-shirts, German silver and brass ware, parts of sewing machine, loose fents, lot of iron nails in bags, &c.

At Apollo Bonded Warehouse in Fort, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Castor oil, hardware, advertising matter, rope, chamber pots, earthen jars, chalk, gum, powder, lamps, Swiss milk, catalogues, printed books, tickets, fruits, sample cotton goods, silver assayes, loose marbles, shoe heels and bundles, woollen and cotton bundles of yarn, slate pencils, fans, pieces of printed goods, socks and under-shirts, sarries, dhoties, cotton blankets, white mulls, bangles, bu[illegible] playing cards, confectionary in tins, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

On FRIDAY the 25 Inst. at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rugby House, Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill (opposite Dr. Choksey's), the very valuable and artistic design teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslaur, Devji Canji, etc., also Ratnagherry-made furniture, such as screw telescopic dining table and chairs, mirrored large sideboard and dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofa, marble and tiled top centre tables and teapoys, blackwood carved and English furniture, side and corner cabinets, English and wooden bedsteads, single and double almiras, clothes and hanging presses, wardrobes, marble-topped dining and washhand tables, Sevel Amercian safe, partition screens, veranda seats, cheval glass, brass standing lamps, zconda cupboards, large china bath tubs, book cases, windproof lamps, cottage piano by Rose and Co., real Chubb's large size sofa, tower clock, Singapore cane furniture, large stove with water tank, Turkish, Persian and Brussel's carpets, pictures, sodawater hand-machine, ice box, marble and bronze figures, miniature billiard table, old china ware, rich glassware and crockery, best platedware, jail-made carpets, books single pole tent with rubber steel wheel Victoria, English-made rubber-tyred square fronted half C. spring brougham by Morgan, etc., the property of Lieut-Colonel M. Collie, I. M. S., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the propery will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th February, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to Government (Customs Department.)

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods :—

Cases of bitter beer, absolute alcohol, wearing apparel, ironware, Christmas cards, earthenware, dangerous paint, putiz cream, gasoline, and Bengine, casks cement, Epsom salt, drums, mineral Naphtha, kegs, nails, and paint, bags tamrind, sugar and cocoanuts and deckchairs, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th February 1910, at 4 p.m. (ST.), at the Company's Colaba Goods depot, near the Tramway Company's Stables :—

21 bales F. P. Cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water, inv. No. 13 of 14-1-10, Kasur to Colaba.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th February, 1910.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply "Bombay Gazette Office."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of vacant pieces of land at Naigaum, advertised to take place To-day, is postponed until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of single and double barrel rifles and guns, cartridges, bullet moulds, loading machines, spears, daggers, revolvers, bayonets, pikes, swords, sulphine, gun powder, pistols, knives, sword, sticks, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable immoveable property at Khetwadi 10th Cross Lane and on the North Side of the Khetwadi Back Road, without the Fort.

ON WEDNESDAY the 2nd March next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions from the Mortgagees of the property and on account and at the risk of the estate of the Mortgagor Shaikh Mahomed Bin Abdul Wahab Pasha, deceased.

First:—All that piece or parcel of foras freehold land situate lying and being at or near the Khetwadi 10th Cross Lane in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-five decimal point sixty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155,155 and Collector's New Nos. C/13661, Old Survey No. None and New Survey Nos. I.D.J. together 5509 with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under Ward D Ward Nos. 2008, 2009 and 2010. (1) Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, but now under ward D. Ward Nos. 2007 (2) and 2144 (1), Street Nos. 11A and 1 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East and North by the property of Bai Goolbai, the widow of Manockji Nusserwanji (alias Manockji Sorabji) Powwalla, on the West by the Khetwadi 10th Lane and on tho South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

Secondly :—All that piece or parcel of foras freehold land containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and thirty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155, Collector's New No. A/13660, Old Survey No. 14 and New Survey No. 2/5508 together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward D. Ward Nos. 2007 (2) 2144 (1), 2144 (2), 2145 and 2446 (1) and 2146 (2), Street Nos. 11A 1, 2, 3, 93, 95 to 105 and 105A, all which premises are situate at and on the North side of the Khetwadi Back Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Bai Dinbai, the wife of Dhanjeebhai Cursetji Powwalla, but now belonging to Vanmalidas Jivandas Goraghandy, on the West by the Khetwadi 10th Cross Street, on the North by the property hereinabove first described, on the South by the Khetwadi Back Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Carol, vender's attorneys, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Koliwada, opposite Crawford Market.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will, on WEDNESDAY the 16th March 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following building plots for a term of 999 years.

Plot No.	Approximate Area.
15	457 square yards.
16	494 do.
17	563 do.
20	430 do.
21	308 do.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanies will also be allowed near the rooms. The plots are so arranged that each plot will have open space of 26 feet on either side.

For further particulars, Auction and building conditions, form of lease and plan of the sites, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Cart or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th February, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS for investment in Building.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 459 of 1900

Damoderdas Vendravendas and others...Plaintiffs
Vs.
Davidas Vendravendas and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Vishnu Krishna Bhatvadeker, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above suit, on the 23rd day of August 1909, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the following day and time the undermentioned immovable property :—

LOT No. 5,
PROPERTY at Panjrapore.

SALE THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY at Panjrapore.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly consisting of 2 pieces of land but now formed into one containing by admeasuremegt 8331 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Panjrapore on the east side of the first Pangrapore Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 637 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Street Nos. 19, 21, 25, and bounded as follows, i. e. : on or towards the East by the land belonging to the Trustees of Panjrapoor and House of Nanabhoy Cooverji and others, on or towards the West by the first Panjrapore Street, on or towards the North by the Property of Dossabhoy Sorabji and others and on or tawards the South by the property of Odhavji Thakersey and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Receiver's tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors for the Receiver at their office in Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a small consignment of Japanese works of art consisting of 1 Satsuma tea set, 1 genuine tortoise shell dressing set, 1 genuine tortoise shell jewellery box carved out in one piece; 1 tortorise shell frame, 1 pair tortoise shell miniature rickshaws, 1 set 5 pieces silver plated tea service ; ivory figures, 1 set 5 ivory geishi figures, Cloisonne inlaid vases, albums of Japanese views, silk embroidered table, couches, etc.

Also a small collection of Chinese jade figures, carved jade pieces, Agate snuff bottles, etc.

The articles will be on view two days previous to the sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of February, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at the Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—

Another consignment of 20 Indian (Mirzapore) carpets and rugs, size 6 by 9, 7 by 6, 12 by 9 and 12 by 15.

Household property of a gentleman, consisting of bentwood chairs, easychairs, hatstand, almyrahs, tea trays, sofa, screens, marble-top table, iron bedstead, handbag, pictures, one violin, and one cottage piano.

1 S. H. Austrian safe 5 feet 8in. high, 50 pieces Dr. Cook's electric wrist belts.

SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY At Mahableshwar.

Premises consisting of land and bungalow. The land admeasures 5 acres and 34 Gunthas, and had a large frontage, on the public Road. The bungalow is a substantially built with large drawing and dining room, and one office room, 4 bed rooms, with dressing and bath rooms attached. Floors are paved with tile mosaic and the bungalow is completely furnished.

The premises afford an excellent opportunity to persons looking for a good health resort in the hills during the summers.

Further particulars may be had of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th February, 1910.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, February 11.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 82 1-16—1/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	... 25·18 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	... 47 1/2—0-1/2
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	...23 11-16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence. ...	... 23 3/4 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	... 62 7/8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	... 1-3-15
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February.	
Council Bills—Extra allotments, Calcutta Rs. 10,000 Bombay Rs. 52,980 at 1 4 3-32.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 96 1/2—1/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	2 1/4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 1 3-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	... 1 1-2 unchgd

MANCHESTER, February 11.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000
Do. do. called ...	3,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	50
Do. Day's Imports...	1,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot	Good demand, steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market....	Steady.
Mid-Americans ...	8-15+1
Egyptian F. G. F. ...	... 14 5/8+1/8

Cotton Delivery	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Mid. Uplands	7·92	7·91	7·90	7·88	7·84
G. O. C.	unchgd	—1	unchgd		
	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	
Liverpool	7·79	7·48	7·01	6·81	
	unchgd	unchgd	—2	—1	

ARRIVAL.—North Wales.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F. ...	6 16-32
Buyers or Sellers ...	Sellers.
Months ...	Apl.-May.
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London ...	5 30-32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London ...	6 6-32

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	£ 90,000
Gold to Bombay ...	£ 150,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, February 11.

Weekly Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	86,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain...	20,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent	40,000
Do. Exports to Japan ...	7,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	... 688,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports	... 700,000
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 18,000
Do. Last year ...	42,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain...	4,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	8,000
Futures at New York .... Mar. 14·80+2	Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined later owing to Commission house liquidation and holiday to-morrow except New Orleans.
Do. at New York .... May 14·99 unchgd	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·30—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 11/16 unchgd
Demand Bills ...	4·85 7-8+1/8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	51 1/4 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15 1/16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	March 15·07+2
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 15·27+3

LONDON, February 11.

Cotton Stock in London ... ... 3,050 bales

LINSEED.

LONDON, February 11.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55 1/2
" " months, Feb.-March,
" " Ports, Hamburg.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Buyers

WHEAT.

LONDON, February 11.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs 37 1/4
Months—Feb.-March.
Buyers, etc.—Buyers.
Tone—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 58 1/2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 41
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Tone—Steady.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 41 1/2
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 41
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 8-4 1/2 Value.

BOMBAY, February 12,

EXCHANGE.

T. T. was quoted 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d., demand 1s. 4 1-16d. and 3 months' sight credits at 1s. 4 1-4d. Being mail day there was not much doing.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4 1/32d. to 1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand do.	... 1s. 4 1-16d.
3 m/s credits on London	1s. 4 7/32d. to 1s. 4 1/4d.
Demand Marks ...	... 133 3/4
Demand Francs ...	... 168 1/2
3 m/s " ...	... 170 1/4
3 m/s Marks ...	... 138 1/2
30 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 128 3/4
" Shanghai ...	... 171 3/4
" Japan ...	... 149 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market has remained unchanged to-day at 93-13 for ready and settlement with little doing.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London and New York remain unchanged.

Local Market in gold was very dull. There being very little inquiry in the local market, there is nothing to report. Sovereign declined further 3 pies.

Business in Silver in the Local Market was done for this month at Rs. 62-15 in the morning. As there was a small shipment of Silver by the mail and good demand for ready, market toned up and prices advanced to Rs. 63-2. Business of about 175 to 200 slabs is reported.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	9	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	24	0	3
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	63	0	0
17 Penny ready	62	15	0
Local per tola	0	10	0
First Settlement	63	1	0
Second "	63	1	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed: Quiet. London quotation was up by 3d. There being no demand for ready and being more sellers for forward rates in the local market declined by one anna.

Rapeseed: Dull. London rates was 3d. down. In absence of buyers for ready and there being forward sellers local price declined by 1 anna.

Wheat: Quiet but steady. London quotations are unchanged. Local prices were maintained but very little was doing.

Poppyseed: Firm. Demand for ready was moderate but for forward there being buyers local prices advanced by 1 anna.

Mowra: Firm. There was good inquiry and prices advanced by 1 anna.

Castor } Quiet but firm. Moderate inquiry
Cottonseed } and prices maintained.
Gingelly }

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 9 15 6
Linseed, Small ...	... " 9 13
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 6
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 1
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 5
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 10
Castorseed ...	... " 33 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	... " 6 7
Maize	... " 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... " 38 to 41
Mustardseed ...	... " 81 to 86
Gingellyseed ...	... " 36 to 45
Khandesh Howri Gulburga do. Kalbur do. Itarsi do.	" 43 to 44
White Gin, Bold 95/15 Do. do do 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25... Do. Mixed 50/60...	" 40 to 43
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... Do. do. 85/15...	" 38 to 39
Gin, Black Beaver ... Do. do. Gadag ...	" 37 to 38
Gin Red Khandwa ... Do. Meggi ...	" 41 to 43
Do. Yellow Hinganghat Do. do. Secunderabad Do. do. Gujarat	" 46 to 50
Do. Black Kutni Do. Ahmedabad...	" 36 to 37
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	... " 36 to 41
Hard Red... ...	... " 33 to 36
Cottonseed ...	... " 24 to 25

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 12th February:—

Wheat	3,378 cwts
Linseed	4,570 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	2,528 "
Gingellyseed	19,897 "
Poppyseed...	63 "
Groundnuts	8,780 "
Castorseed...	5,012 "
Rice	1,028 "
Myrabollams	10,652 "
Cottonseed...	50,145 "
Mowraseed...	1,035 "
Gram	1,511 "
Joowar	1,811 "
Maize	801 "

BANKS.

Bombay	1,457 1-2
India	64
Indian Specie	53

MILLS.

Davids	270
New Great Eastern	175

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	130
New Berar ... ... —	535
New Mofussil	780

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	156
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	308 3/4 C. D.
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	20
Treacher & Co	550

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	815
Amritsar-Patti New shares ...	123
Tapti-Valley	490

COTTON.

Liverpool market was 11 points up for ready and New York 10 points down. Business in good Broach was done at Rs. 325 and fine at Rs. 344. At the close the opener being 2 or 3 points down and there being more sellers market declined to Rs. 310 for good and Rs. 340 for fine. There was not much inquiry either from exporters or mills and the tone of the market was weak. Exporters and mills are not buying much.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day:—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Bengal	...Gaddum & Co ...	272
500	Nagpore	...Japan Cotton TradgCo	310
500	Wardha	... do	... 310
500	Dhamangaon ...	do	... 295
200	Chikli ...	do	... 299
100	Western G Good	do	...310 A/M
300	Broach	...R D Master & Co	... 340
200	Hulda ...	do	... 280
300	Hingoli ...	do	... 303
200	Purbany	...D Karrani	... 315
300	Khandeish	...Volkart	... 261/2
200	Balapore	...Bombay Co	... 290
100	Purbaney	...Coorla	... 815
100	Barsee ...	do	... 310

We quote:—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 251	Ready
" F. Good	... 251	"
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 273	"
" F. Good	... 260	"
Sind Punjab Fine	... 271	"
" F. Good	... 258	"
Khandesh Fine	... 275	"
" F. Good	... 270	"
Amraoti Fine	... 286	"
" F. Good	... 278	"
Akola Khangaum Fine	... 287	"
" F. Good	... 279	"
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 298	"
" F. Good	... 288	"
Yeotmal Fine	... 303	"
" F. Good	... 295	"
Nagpore Fine	... 309	"
" F. Good	... 301	"
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 310	"
" F. Good	... 302	"
Methia Fine	... 274	"
" F. Good	... 269	"
Broach Gin Good	... 321	Mar.
Fine	... 340	"
Sawginned Dharwar Good	... 323	A.-M.
Coompta Ginned Good	... 328	"
Westerns	... 309	"

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 11th Feb:—

Khandesh	2,518 Bales.
Central India	1,162 "
Barsi and Nagur	2,546 "
Berar	856 "
Central Provinces	634 "
Oomras...	7,716 "
Dholera	1,295 "
Broach...	973 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	113 "
Westerns	6 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	695 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	349 "
Sind	207 "
Total ...	10,951 Bales.

FREIGHT.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	... 16 0	... 16 6
Dunkirk	... 17 0	... 17 6
Havre	... 16 6	... 17 6
Hull	... 16 6	... .
Liverpool	... 16 6	... 17 0
Marseilles	... 16 6	... 17 0
Genoa	... 16 6	... 17 6
London... ...	... 16 6	... .
Hamburg	... 16 6	... 17 6
Venice	... 17 6	... 18 6
Open Ports ...	... March	... 16 3
Do. ...	... April-May	... 16 0

Market remains unchanged and being Saturday there was nothing doing.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, February 11.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
80 Boxes ...	...	22,50,000	...
3 Packages...	...	5,917	5,429
20 Boxes ...	...	15,00,000	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullion. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
291 Bars ...	5,14,026	...	...
3 Packages...	...	4,308	19
1 Bundle ...	...	1,506	...
1 do ...	...	800	...
2 Bundles ...	...	2,760	...
2 do ...	..	3,500	...

Importers.	essels,	From.
National Bank of India ...	Egypt	Alexandria
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	do	London
M. O. Chandbhoy ...	Mohammadi	Jeddah
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Lhassa	C Mandvie
Do	de	Porebunder
M. Hemraj	Goalpara	Debai
C. Vadilal	do	Muscat
Chartered Bank of India A. and China ...	Egypt	Port Said

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 10th Feb. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	69	79,086
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	83	96,329

LONDON, Febauary 12.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ...	... 82 1/16 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·18 unchgd.
Rentes 3 per cent... ...	... 98 3/4—1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20·47 1/2 unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	... 23 13/16+1/8
Do. 2 months hence ...	... 23 13/16+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver ...	... Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	... 62 7/8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 dst. (Bank buying rate)	... 1 3/15
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February, 1910.	
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ...	... 96 1/2 unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	... 2 1/4 unchgd.
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	2 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2 5/8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ...	... 77·9 unchgd.
Interest day to day loans...	... 1 1/2—1/4
D.. of day market loans ...	1 1/2 unchgd

MANCHESTER, February 12.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	... 14,000 Bales.
Do. do. called...	... 4,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	100
Do. Day's Imports	3,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot	...Good demand, steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	... Firm.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian.	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ...	... Quiet.
Mid Americans	... 8·17+2
Egyptian F. G. F. ...	... 14 5-8 unchgd.

Cotton Delivery	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
	7·99	7·94	7·92
	+3	+3	+2
Mid. Uplands	M. J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
	7·80	7·85	7·80
G. O. C.	+2	+1	+1
	A.-S	S.-O.	O.-N.
Liverpool	7·47	7·02	6·82
	+1	+1	+1

Sales increased yesterday by 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	3,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Feb.—Mar.	7·89—6
Mar.—Apr.	7·88—6
Apr.—May.	7·87—5
May—June	7·84—6
June—July	7·81—6
July—Aug.	7·75—5
Aug.—Sept.	7·42—5
Sept.—Oct.	6·98—4
Oct.—Nov.	7·78—4

LIVERPOOL, February 12.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55 1/2
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months, Feb.-Mar.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports, Hamburg.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Nearest value.

NEW YORK, February 12.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	10,000
Do. Last year ...	14,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	......
Do. Exports to Continent... ...	17,000
Futures at New York...... March Do at New York...... May	Holiday.
Spot Cotton at New York ... Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Demand Bills ... Silver Commercial Bars ...	Holiday.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...15 1-16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Firm.
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	— 15·13+6
Do. at New Orleans May	... 15·32+5

LONDON, February 12.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT:

	Bales.
Total Sales	82,000
Do. Speculation	2,000
Do. Export	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	63,000
Do. Actual Export	14,000
Do. Import of the Week	32,000
Do. Stock	1,017,000
East Indian Total Sales — ...	500
Do. Indian Speculation	......
Do. Indian Export	100
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	1,300
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	1,000
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	3,000
Do. Indian Stock.	15,000
American Afloat	120,000
Indian Afloat	25,000

LONDON, February 12.

	Bales.
Cotton Stock in London	......
Do. Total Visible Supply... ...	4,030,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	634,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	825,000

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—62 1-2 lbs. 37 3/4
Months—Feb.-March
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...58 3-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 41 1/4
Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc. Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat—Quiet but Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 8-6 1/2—Done.

SUGAR.

Sugar—16·2 1/4 May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

MARKET REPORT OF H. MERTON AND CO.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

Copper.—European Statistics:—The Chili Charters for the past fortnight are cabled as 1,300 tons, including 350 tons shipped direct to America. The supplies for the same period were 20,534 tons, against 20,474 tons deliveries. The Visible Supply has therefore increased 60 tons, and now stands at 109,082 tons. On the 31st ultimo the quantity was 109,022 tons.

	15th Jan 1910	31st Dec 09	15th Jan 09
Total Stocks in England and France	102,157 tons	101,972 tons	45,684 tons.
Total Stocks afloat from Chili and Australia ...	6,925 "	7,050 "	9,000 "
Total Visible Supply	109,082 "	109,022 "	54,684 "

The shipments from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the week ending 21st January are cabled as 5,858 tons.

Although the foregoing figures read in conjunction with the American Producers Statement published last week reveal a very material improvement in the statistical position of Copper, the speculative market has as yet been unable to dissociate itself from the depressing influences of the Stock Exchanges. The demoralized condition of the New York share markets has again prompted heavy liquidation of bull engagement in Standard Copper, resulting in a further shrinkage in values. At one time cash Copper sold at £60 1/3, and forward delivery at £61 but gradually the selling pressure subsided and a moderate recovery set in. We close steadier at £60-8-9 cash £61-7-6 three months.

The General Election in this country is mainly responsible for the almost total suspense of business in Refined Copper with the Home Trade and a serious resumption of activity in this direction can scarcely be expected until the final result of the struggle is at hand. Continental Consumers have also refrained from operating on any important scale, whilst the American demand after the recent heavy buying movement has also abated. Notwithstanding this practical cessation of trade with Manufacturers, there has been no selling pressure of Refined Copper from any quarter, and Producers, being exceedingly well situated, are holding firmly for full prices.

The recent liquidation of speculative holdings in Copper Warrants, which has been of some importance, has greatly strengthened the technical position of the market, which should be susceptible to any improvement in general sentiment.

We quote Tough at £64 to £64 10 less 2 1-2 per cent.; Best Selected at £64 to £64 10 less 2 1-2 per cent.; Electrolytic at £62 15 to £63 5 net; Strong Sheets at £74; India Sheets at £72; and Yellow Metal 6 3-16d.

The total transactions during the week amounted to about 6,000 tons.

TIN.—The lower level of prices reached for this metal at the close of last week attracted few buyers, and a further decline to £146-5 for cash, and £148 for three months was established before the selling movement was checked. Some speculative buying brought about a rally to £149-19 but this was short lived, and selling by tired holders together with some bear manipulation depressed prices afresh. Closing values are £146 12 6 cash, £147 three months. Tendency dull.

The leading operators in view of the forthcoming Banca Sale in Holland, interfered very little with the market, which was chiefly influenced by brokers anxious to clear out their clients holdings before the publication of the January statistics. These are expected to shew a substantial increase in the visible supplies, a fact which, however, seems to be discounted now. The East sold sparingly, and consumers remain cautious.

English Ingot Tin £144.

The total transactions during the week amounted to about 2,000 tons.

LEAD.—Enquiry has been rather light during the week, although towards the close consumers shewed more inclination to buy, and as they are by no means well provided, a good buying movement in the near future is probable. Owing to some rather heavy arrivals, the London market was slightly easier, but the close is stronger again at £13-13-9 to £13-15 for Foreign, and £13-17-6 to £14 for English.

SPELTER.—Whilst the London market has been lifeless, a large business has taken place with consumers. Galvanized Sheet makers are effecting record sales, and the demand is likely to expand further. Brass and other industries are also participating in the general trade revival. Thus, the consumption of the metal is increasing, whilst production is now stationary. The outlook is, therefore, very promising. Ordinaries are quoted £23 5 to £23-7-6 and Specials £23-15 to £23-17-6.

IRON AND STEEL.—The speculative market has followed the course of other metals, and at one time the price of cash iron fell to 51-9, after having opened at 52-2. Prices, however, firmed up again, and the market closes strong at 52-3 cash, 52-6 one month, and 53-1 three months.

Home reports are satisfactory, and an active business is passing in Steel and Iron, prices having been advanced in some quarters. American advices are cheerful, and Germany also appears to be sharing in the general improvement.

QUICKSILVER. £9-15 per bottle.

ANTIMONY £27-10 to £30.

SILVER.—241d spot and 241d forward. Fine Silver 261d spot, and 268d forward.

TREASURY MEMORANDUM.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st January in India and in England amounted to £18,681,778 and was held in the following form:—

		£
1	As a book credit in India... ...	344
2	Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1 = R 15)	4,786,734
3	Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	1,613,542
4	British and Colonial Government Securities	... 10,931,158
5	Temporary Loan to the Govt. of India.	1,35,0000
	Total...	... 18,681,778

DAILY EXPORTS—FEBRUARY 12.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hidalgo s—138 senna leaves, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Hidalgo s—385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2,600 cwts castorseed, N Laloobhoy.
Hidalgo s—7 cwts animal guts, Edward Wolf.
Braziliana s—2 bales cotton, N Rajaram.
Toftwood s—799 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hillfern s—1,120 bales cotton and 260 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton and 799 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MALTA.

R Rubattino s—4 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—623 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—45 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bragenz s—4 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Macedonia s—29 cwts condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons, 80 cwts raisins D N Shroff, 14 chests opium C Bomanji and Co, 60 cwts gum and 80 cwts olibanum P Jaithabhoy, 1 cwt genda horns M M Essabhoy, 195 cwts sharkfins and 15 cwts fishmaws H Khakoo and Co, 91 cwts dry fruits D Jahverchand.
Capri s—500 bales twist D Sassoon and Co, 10 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Macedonia s—12 chests opium Megraj Sakhdas, 25 chests opium C Bomanji and Co.
Capri s—25 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.
Devanha s—4 bales cotton Volkert Brothers.

EXPORT MANIFEST.

S. S. Arabia 4167 tons, Captain T. Leigh, sailed for London on 30th day of January with the following cargo:—

FOR NEW YORK.

1 bale carpet, Latham and Co., 2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co., 5 bales carpets, G. P. Stevarids and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER

73 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

250 bags myrabolams, T. Memraz 1,000 bags mussoor Ralli Bros, 114 bags dry ginger R. Assaria and Co., 1234 bags cottonseed, A. Khimji, 16 bales skins R Noloobhoy 27 bales skins H. O. and H. Moosa, 10 bales skins, P. Eoyce and Sons; 18 bales skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 4 bales skins H. M. Suleman; 53 bales skins, A, H. Mahomed and Co; 22 bales skins, B. Esmail; 121 bales skins, E. D. Sassoons and Co; 53 bales skins, R. M. Kooka; 152 bales skins, W. and A. Graham and Co; 50 cases aloes, 35 bundles ivory and 15 cases fishmaws, K. N. Miane and Co; 23 cases cashewnuts; R. Jeewasdas and Co; 24 cases Bell Russ and Co; 25 cases fishmaws R. Dhunji and Co; 13 cases wax J. M. Rahimtoola, 22 cases chutney F. Nowroji, 57 cases condiments M. Poonjiaji and Sons, 8 bales condiments. N. K. Jassawalla, 2 cases bristles J. A. Begbie and Co. 13 bales carpets S J Tellery; 3 bales carpets G P Stevarids and Co; 2 bales carpets, Hirji Sons and Co; 110 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 50 bales hemp, R Muncherji; 108 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

S S Koerber 3,157 tons, Captain A Foresti sailed for Trieste on 1st day February with 10,446 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR TRIESTE.

5,532 bags teelseed 3,762 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 660 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 337 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 1,760 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 385 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 1,155 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 114 bales twist Kahn and Kahn; 62 cases mother of pearl sheells and 250 cases olibanum M Jafferbhoy; 120 bales olibanum A H Mawji and Co; 75 cases J Murbheram; 40 cases G Sejpal; 2 cases animal guts Edward Wolf 8 cases animal guts A Meyer.

FOR FIUME.

110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIBEYONDE,

10 cases olibanum, M M Pehoowalla.

FOR ODESSA.

50 cases olibanum M Jafferbhoy; 15 cases olibanum; S Cooverji and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WORGAN—GAULD—February 12, at the United Free Church, Bombay, by the Revd. A. S. Crichton, M. A., Trevor, 3rd son of the late John Berney, Worgan, I. C. S., to Mary, 5th daughter of the late John Gauld of Aberdeen, Scotland.

RANGOON.

DEATH.

MEHTA—February 12, at 2 a. m. at Navroz Baug, 13 Churchill Road, Rangoon, Banoobai, widow of Nowrojee Burjorjee Mehta and daughter of the late Bomonjee Dossabhoy Sethna, aged 34. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREY—February 4, at The Lawn, Lahore, the wife of Arthur Grey, Esq., of a daughter.

HAY-DILLON—January 30, at Amherstia, Grove, Rangoon, the wife of R. Hay-Dillon, Commander, I. F. Co. Ltd., of a daughter.

OLDFIELD—February 5, at Lahore, the wife of J. S. Oldfield, Punjab Jail Department, of a son (since died).

THOM—January 27, at Bassein, to Mr. and Mrs. James Thom, a daughter.

YEO-WEST—February 1, at Bharatpore (Rajputana), the wife of Mr. Clement Yeo-West, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DE SMIDT—GORDON—February 3, at All Saints Cathedral, Nagpur, by the Rev. H. C. Horwood, Gerald Ewald, Indian Tel. Dept., second son of the late A de Smidt of Brighton and of Rondebosch, Cape Colony, to Kathleen Alice, youngest daughter of L. Gordon of Coimbatore.

DEATH.

SULTANA—January 28, at the General Hospital, Horran Wilmot Felix Nilcholas Sultana, aged 43 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi Racecourse, afternoon.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 and 11 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay League of Mercy's annual meeting, Freemasons Hall, 6 p.m.
Opening of the Jain Hostel, by H. E. Sir George Clarke, Elphinstone Road, 5-15 p.m.

Maxim:—"Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears."—B. FRANKLIN.

ARRIVAL.—Hasiq-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi has arrived here, and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.—His Highness the Aga Khan, who is at present the guest of the Viceroy in Calcutta, is due in Poona in the second week of March when he will preside at the annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M. A., Solicitor, on the "Spiritual Life," on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T), at the residence of Lady Tata, Esplanade House, Waudby Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—By the last mail steamer, intelligence has been received from England to the effect that the following gentlemen have been called to the Bar:—Messrs. Ardasir Perozshah Mehta, Ratilal Ghellabhoy-Munsuff, M. S. Pundit, Sayed Abdool Husson, Hormusji Ardasir Vakil, Cumrudin Ahmed, and Mir Fazal Ali.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.—Friday was the last day for sending to the Municipal Commissioner's office the names of the gentlemen who are candidates for election by the Justices as members of the new Corporation. There are twenty-five candidates duly proposed and seconded, for the sixteen seats at the disposal of the Justices. The election takes place in the Municipal Hall at 1 o'clock on Thursday next.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—The P. and O. steamer "Mantua" is expected to arrive in Bombay from Colombo at 3 p.m., on Friday, the 18th instant. "Radio" messages will be accepted from the 16th instant at eight annas per word. The same steamer leaves Bombay again at 2 p.m., on Saturday the 19th instant for Aden when, "Radio" messages will be accepted for about twenty hours from the time of her departure.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The location of the pavilion of this popular show at Gowalia Tank road, behind the Fire Brigade Station, appears to be not inconveniencing the public much. The cabs and tram cars are found after the performance is over and the large "houses" every night shew that the management have done their best to minimize the inconvenience of those who prefer such a show located on the Maidan, in the Fort. The Matinee on Sunday afternoon was a grand success, and with a more attractive change of programme and the presentation of trophies to Jockey Mahom and Trainer C. Bleach of the pony Refresher, winner of the Grand Western Handicap, a large house is expected to-night. Extra attractions of the kind are the features of Harmston's circus in Bombay and the indefatigable Manager Col. R. Love has become quite a favourite with the Bombay public who are more fond of a circus than any other show.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The change of programme again drew packed houses in the Fairy pavilion of the Excelsior Cinematograph on Saturday and Sunday night. A novel feature is added to the exhibition this time and the local scenes are projected on the screen. A Bombay Fair on the Maidan with cosmopolitan population, the Parsees,—males, females and children—praying on the sea-shore on their great river festival Aban Jashan, and the school girls going through callisthenics are shown during the week and the spectators recognize some of the familiar faces. Parsi girls are seen doing needle work and embroidery in a work class in the School and the projection is so good that every stitch is shown in the picture. The comic part of the programme is as usual very funny and provokes loud laughter.

THE SKATING RINK.

The season at the Skating Rink closed on Saturday evening with a special fancy dress Carnival at which both the number of contestants and the number of visitors was by far the largest which has been seen in any place of amusement this year. The fancy dresses were of an exceptionally good order and very good; judgment was shown in selecting those to whom the prizes were awarded. After the skating had finished there was a short period of dancing and the very large number of persons who remained until they were almost forced to go, proved how popular has been the rink and how much its abolition is regretted. It is rumoured that the closing of the rink has been forced to take place at an unnecessarily early date. It will be interesting to see whether in this case rumour is true.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM AGAINST MR. BAND MANN.

Application for Adjournment.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

HENRIETTA TARRIANO VS MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

For the Plaintiff: The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company.

For the Defendant: Mr. L. J. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. J. R. Patell and Company.

On Saturday, His Lordship heard a motion for adjournment made by the defendant in this suit in which the plaintiff claimed Rs. 15,000 by way of damages for wrongful dismissal and the defendant counter-claimed Rs. 5,000 by way of damages for defamation.

Mr. Robertson, in applying to the Court for the examination of the defendant's witnesses on commission in Calcutta, said that if His Lordship was not disposed to make an order for commission, he would ask for postponement of this suit till the 25th of March, when Mr. Bandmann would be in Bombay with his Company. He said that the witnesses were the leading actors and actresses of Mr. Bandmann's Company before whom the plaintiff had made grossly defamatory statements regarding the defendant.

The learned Advocate-General opposed the application. He said that Mr. Robertson was absolutely in the dark as to what evidence these witnesses were going to give. Besides, the charge of defamation could not stand and must be disregarded, as it was not properly pleaded. The learned Advocate-Generel remarked that it would be a great hardship to the plaintiff if such an order were made. She was very anxious to sail home and join her profession there. If this commission were granted the suit would not come on till April and the plaintiff would be obliged to stay here without employment. She was offered two week's salary which amounted to £16, and a second class passage home by the defendant and she was, in return, to give up all her claims against him. She was then threatened with criminal proceedings for defamation.

Continuing, the learned Advocate-General said that he was willing to consent to a postponement till the 21st of February when according to the defence Mr. Bandmann would be in Bombay.

Mr. Robertson admitted that the plaintiff would be put to great inconvenience if the application were granted, but the plaintiff knew fully well at the time she filed her plaint that Mr. Bandmann was to start on his tour. The plaintiff was fortunate that her case came on the board for hearing in the middle of February when the plaint was filed only in October last. It was the experience of many in this Court that after the filing of the suit more than an year elapsed before it came on for hearing. Plaintiff knew that Bandmann and Company were touring and it was impossible for Mr. Bandmann to put in his written staments. As Mr. Bandmann was unable to come, he wrote out full instructions to his solicitors and the written statement was filed in January.

The Advocate-General.—That was six weeks after the time for filing the written statement had expired.

Continuing, Mr. Robertson said, that it was then apparent that the witnesses were in Calcutta and there was the necessity to examine witnesses on commission and the defendant wrote to the plaintiff that it was necessary to get an order for the issue of a commission. The plaintiff's solicitors then informed the defendant that the application was premature and now when the case was ready to be heard the plaintiff objected to the issue of a commission. He remarked that it would be very hard on the defendant to come down to Bombay with his Company at a time when the season was at its height in Calcutta.

Mr. Justice Beaman.—Are you in a position to say what the nature of the defamation is?

Mr. Robertson.—We have a general idea of the nature of the defamation. We know it all but we will not give it without consulting our client.

Mr. Justice Beaman.—Very well, then you cannot get a commission issued.

Mr. Robertson contended that the commission was asked for two things: one was to prove that the plaintiff was incompetent and the other was to prove defamation. Supposing the defendant succeeded in proving that the plaintiff was incompetent, and that she had defamed Mr. Bandmann, it would be a great hardship on the defendant to be in attendance in Court with his Company at a time when he was on a tour. The principal witnesses were all in Calcutta and the issue of a commission was therefore necessary. If the commission was not granted he asked that the case might be postponed till the 25th of March when Messrs. Bandmann and Company would be in Bombay.

His Lordship remarked that this was not a case for the issue of a commission. It would be unfortunate for the lady to be in Bombay without doing anything.

Mr. Robertson said that she had been given two weeks' wages and that sum was ample for her for one month.

The learned Advocate-General said that that was the sum the chivalrous Mr. Bandmann had offered to the lady. That sum was received by her and deposited in Court for the guarantee of the defendant's costs.

Mr. Robertson suggested that the defendant would pay Rs. 200 more. This sum the learned Counsel later on raised to Rs. 300.

The Advocate-General said that he could not accept that sum. He asked that the suit should be postponed till the 21st instant as by that time the defendant would be able to come down to Bombay.

His Lordship, in disposing of the application, said that on the facts laid before the Court by the Hon'ble the learned Advocate-General, he was disposed to refuse the application. In respect of the serious charges made by the defendant, His Lordship remarked that they did not excite much sympathy with the defendant.

His Lordship, accordingly, adjourned the hearing of the case to the 21st instant, and said that the parties might arrange between themselves for a further postponement.

BOMBAY ROADS.

AT the meeting of the Corporation attention will be given to a notice of motion by Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistry, dated the 9th February to the following effect:—

"Please take notice that at the next meeting I shall move—

'That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the portions of Hornby Road that are being opened up for laying water mains within about three weeks after the entire length of the road was renovated and treated with tar for experimental purposes and he be requested to inform the Corporation (1) whether the different branches of the Engineering Department are not required to keep one another informed in time of intended operations, large or small, necessitating opening up of roads, so that by a systematic co-ordination of such operations the present waste of public money on repeated excavations and repairs of roads be obviated and the public spared incessant inconvenience; (2) if there are orders for such inter-departmental arrangements whether they are observed and attended to; and (3) if no such orders exist, whether he will be good enough to pass such orders and report the same to the Corporation.'"

WE have received from the West End Watch Co., a copy of their pocket diary for 1910. It contains a railway accident insurance coupon for £500, also special concessions to those who are able to buy several of their celebrated watches at a time. A copy will be sent post free to any address on request.

IT is understood that a large grant will be made in the next financial year to the Upper Swat Canal Project in order that the tunnelling of the Malakand may be proceeded with.

TRADERS who have arrived in Calcutta from Lhasa confirm the recent reports of the tension which exists between the Chinese and Tibetans in the Eastern part of the country.

MR. B. N. SEN, Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Punjab Government, Finance Department, vice Mr. Russel Stracey on leave for three months.

NEW
IMPERIAL HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED
Opposite the Stock Exchange
AND
Close to all Business Places and Railways.

Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.

Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS.

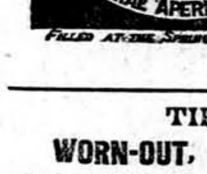
The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA-PEST, HUNGARY.

TIRED,
WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—



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FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.
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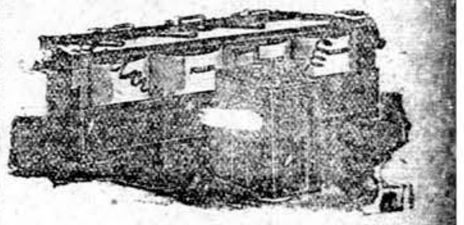

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H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey ......Special Service vessel
R I M S Minto.........Comdr C M Luck......R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 12.

Britannia	1969	Halse	Bo & H S & Co
Blake	2896	Hill	W & A Graham & Co
Bullmouth	2807	Powell	W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia	3529	W Hayward	P & O S N Co
City of Vienna	2936	Greenham	B & P S N & Co
Corith	2369	J Chadwick	W & A Graham & Co
Denbigh Hall	3210	MacPherson	Killick Nixon & Co
Edeando Musil	3016	I Hreylich	Shaw Wallace & Co
Egypt	4178	Summers	P & O S N Co
Elysia	3994	Haig	W & A Graham & Co
Gleneck	2093	Hurst	....
Goalpara	1358	Whytehead	M M & Co
Hillfern	2776	William	W & A Graham & Co
Imaum	2704	Weydehl	K Nixon & Co
Khalif	2217	Watts	
Kasara	505	Elton	M M & Co
Linga	951	Rothwell	M M & Co
Mahomadi	1251	Geddie	B & P S N Co
Morven	2272	Saunders	The Indo Burma Petrolium & Co
Majidi	1857	Newby	B & P S N Co
Noor el-Bahr	295	Mahomed	G H Mithwani
Naseri	911	Miere	B & P S N & Co
Nizam	2041	White	T Morrison & Co
Oceana	3507	Bruce	P & O S N Co
Redhill	2504	Dowell	W & A Graham & Co
Shah Navaz	2522	Mitchell	B and H S N Co
Sheikh	2828	Wawo	....
Umzumbi	2133	Mitchell	W & A Graham & Co
Upada	3382	Willcher	....
Wardha	2552	Archdeocon	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Lindsay	2190	Harris	N F		James Finlay & Co
B Devanha	4785	Powell	Stream	12-2	P & O S N Co
D & E Hidalgo	2760	Croft	Hull	16-2	James Finlay & Co
F Franconia	3019	Kamonaroni	Hull	15-2	W & A Graham & Co
G Badrie	1613	Collinson	Aden	15-2	G Jeewaji
H Kaiser	1713	Holdt			A Strandes & Co
M Fakkri	2555	Revill	Mauritius	15-2	Bombay & Hazaz Co
Offside O.					
Satrunji	547	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Sofala	3436	Bacoman	N F	15-2	M M & Co
3 R Rubattino	2581	Lingi	Genoa	15-2	F R S N & Co
4 Capri	2717	Frances Co	Hongkong	17-2	F R S N & Co
6 Bregenz	2384	Petris	Trieste	16-2	A L S N & Co
8 Hayda	2482	Ferguson	Marseille	22-2	N-F Ralli Bros
9 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	20-2	M M & Co
13 Macedonia	5245	Andrews	Shanghai	16-2	B & P S N & Co
15 Brazilian	2433	Sirowdon	Antwerp	12-2	Ralli Bros

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Umzambi s	Mitchell	Port Netal, Jan 14
	Elysia s	Haig	Liverpool, Jan. 21
	Sheikh s	Wawo	Calcutta, Feb. 1
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Feb. 10
	Gleneck s	Hurst	S. Shields, Dec. 31
	Upada s	Willsher	Rangoon

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Delhi s	Gordon	London

The following vessels obtain their port clearance on Saturday:—
Steamer Goalpara Whytehead Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Egypt for London.
„ Elysia for Liverpool, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 12th instant.

IMPORT.

S. S. Egypt 4178 Captain F. Summers arrived in harbour on Friday from London with the following cargo:—

941 ale, 852 wine spirits, 5501 portland cement, 449 yellow metal sheets, 4980 paint, 74 ivory 372 whisky, 220 soap, 162 biscuits, 124 metal, 41 varnish, 316 turpentine, 175 oil, 651 copper sheets, 25 quick silver, 23 medicine, 20 tobacco, 198 grapes 83 papers, 2095 brandy, 99 confectionary. 54 cochineal, 125 condenced milk 16 potatoes, 20 sugar, 50 salt, 138 sulpher product 15 straw board, 50 gin, 18 tea, 291 silver, 33 bar gold, 52 gold coins, 4 watches, 27 sufron, 571 cottons.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th February.

Parades for the week. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Wednesday the 16th inst—Instruction for Officers at the Saluting Battery at 7-15 a m.

Thursday the 17th inst—Proficiency Class at the Club at 7 p m. Company Drill and Guard Mounting, Drill for the Proficiency candidates and recruits in the Town Hall Compound at 9-30 p m.

Saturday the 19th inst—The full Gatacre Teams and Specialists of each Company to mann the Guns at Mahaluxmi Port and carry out Battery Drill. Members to parade at Grant Road station at 4-50 p m.

Cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Sunday the 20th inst—Practice 6th B L C from Mahaluxmi Each Company to completly mann the two 6th B L C Guns to carry out Instructional practice. All members to parade sharp at 10-30 a.m. in the Fort.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

R. E. Coy. Tuesday the 15th instant—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

L. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

A WILD camel recently got loose in Patiala City and caught hold of a man passing in the street. The Maharaja of Patiala happened to pass that way in his motor and he fired at the camel killing it on the spot and rescuing the man.

A STRONG representation signed by the Members and Fellows has been sent to the Syndicate, Madras University, suggesting to them the advisability of moderating the results of the recent Matriculation Examination, especially in the subjects in which there has been much slaughter.

BOILERS
FOR MILL AND FACTORY USE
OF
A Variety of Sizes,
TYPES AND PRESSURES,
READY FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

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Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

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FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

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SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

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With the Season's
NOVELTIES.
DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING,
HIGH CLASS GOODS
AT MODERATE PRICES,
and we place the resources of
A REGENT STREET HOUSE
AT YOUR SERVICE.

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FLATS
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GODOWNS.

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AND
WHAT RENT YOU ARE PREPARED TO PAY.

If we cannot suit you no one else can.

No unnecessary and vexatious delays.

Compare our methods of doing business and judge for yourself.

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Hornby Road, FORT.

AQUILA TONIC.
(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."
MASTER BUILDER
of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.
Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

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MOTORS,
Manufactured by
MESSRS. THOMAS PARKER.
¼ B. H. P., 230 Volts, Rs. 100
½ B. H. P., 230 Volts, Rs. 150
and others.

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GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Electrical Engineers and
Contractors,
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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 14th February 1910.

PETROLEUM IN EGYPT.

THE brilliant success of the recent search for petroleum on the Egyptian littoral of the Red Sea will soon wipe out many unhappy memories of previous ventures that were of the most unfortunate kind. The Egyptian Petroleum Company has struck oil at Jemsali, 160 miles south of Suez, opposite the point of the Mount Sinai Peninsula and only a few hundred yards from deep water. Reading of their success recalls the ill-luck of the early pioneers in search of petroleum with all its disheartening details. The story begins before the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when a French Company obtained a concession to seek for sulphur of which they had found indications. A gallery had been driven from a well, when one morning the manager saw a liquid under foot that had leaked from the walls, and on examination found it was petroleum. Hastily collecting a barrel full, he sent it with all possible secrecy to France, and as the concession was for "minerals," he saw in his sample the prospect of a very successful venture. But the secret became known to the Egyptian Government and the most exaggerated reports were circulated regarding the richness of the deposit and the fabulous wealth that was to be secured, and then began the troubles of the Company. The press gang came round and carried off the workmen for military service, and every annoyance that oriental ingenuity could suggest was practised until the work had to be stopped and a lawsuit entered against the Government. The manager went home, only to find that the official friends of the Company were busy with prospects of war, and the project was abandoned to avoid further loss. In 1886 the Egyptian Government had engaged Mr. Townsend, an American expert, to prospect for petroleum in the vicinity of the previous find, and he chose Jebel Zait (the hill of oil and the "Mons Petroleus" of the Romans) as a likely spot for boring.

Very elaborate preparations were made, sheds, derricks and water distilling apparatus were erected, and Canadian well-sinkers and their families were brought to form a small colony and start an industry that was to restore the finances of Egypt, that had been dissipated by Ismail Pasha. Many months of hard labour followed in a desert beneath a pitiless sun where never a blade of grass was seen: sickness supervened, carrying off many of the immigrants and finally work was given up, as only the most meagre traces of petroleum had been found. Nevertheless the idea of oil deposits was by no means forgotten and some two years ago led to further discoveries and the formation of the Egyptian Petroleum Company that was afterwards converted into the Egyptian Oil Trust, whose second ordinary general meeting was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on the 30th of December. The report states that the first oil well was sunk on the Jemsah headland at a spot selected by Mr. Sutherland, the technical expert and general manager of the Company. Early in April last year, oil was struck in this first boring at a depth of 1,287 feet, and the well proved a gusher which was skilfully capped by the driller. The pressure of mixed oil and gas was 140 lbs. per square inch, and a flow of two barrels per minute or 300 tons per day was easily proved by a partial opening of the valve. A thousand barrels were withdrawn, and from that time the Company had liquid fuel for all its industrial purposes. This first success was promptly followed by others. No. 3 well struck oil under pressure at 1,640 feet and No. 2 and four wells had reached 890 and 309 feet of depth at the date of the report, and as the strata passed correspond with those of the other wells the same results are expected. Additional derricks or drilling towers and sets of tools have been ordered. The quality of the oil is most satisfactory. By fractional distillation it produces 22·2 per cent of motor spirit of ·773 specific gravity, 33·5 per cent of kerosine of ·813 gravity, lubricating oils and paraffin, 42 per cent. The latter is in quantity sufficient to render separation profitable.

As a large proportion of the shipping of the world passes within a couple of miles of the wells, Mr. R. Henderson, C. E., a well-known harbour expert was invited to report on a suitable pier for shipping the crude oil, as is done at Noovrossisk in Circassia and elsewhere. His report states that the required accommodation will be neither difficult nor expensive to construct. Labour is said to be plentiful, willing and cheap, and in spite of the great heat only two slight cases of illness have occurred at Jemsah in 2 1-2 years. It is not at present intended to distil the oils on the spot, the intention of the Company being rather to open up additional licensed territories, than to employ their present capital in fitting up expensive distilleries. A ready market exists for all the oil they can produce. The existence of oil fields, that promise to be extensive, to the south of the Suez Canal cannot fail to be of importance to India and especially to Bombay, for although Egypt may be expected to be a principal consumer, there is a steady demand for fuel oil here if it can be delivered at a price that will compete with coal. The capital of the Company will consist of £450,000 and the directors have concluded preliminary arrangements for the underwriting and subscribing of sufficient working capital at 5 per cent with a call on the remainder totalling £130,000 for a certain period.

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A DANGER OF FLIGHT. AT present the art of flight is so restricted that the majority of people have not troubled seriously to think what will happen if flying machines become common, or perhaps it should be said when they become common. At present we are only witnessing the beginning of mechanical flight and the conditions which exist in flying over large cities are not of such a nature as to give cause to experiments which will teach little that cannot be learned over the open country. Recently there have, however, been several suggestions made of flying over large cities the most notable being one to fly along the Thames. When this has been done it is fairly certain that some one will come forward to fly along Piccadilly, the Strand and up to the Bank and following this it would not be long before flights over large towns would become common. The subject gives cause for some anxiety, for the attempts have only be described by the very oft term "Vanity Voyages" which one wrtier has given them. Nothing will be learned and there will be an enormous risk not only to the man in the machine but to many lives and much property below, for experience has proved that accidents happen in the most inexplicable way. It is therefore in the best interests of the cause that flyers should manœuvre over open country for some time to come, until, at least, some very material advances have been made on present-day achievement. Furthermore, as most performers are either members already of the incipient industry or are extremely likely soon to become associated with it professionally, one may point out that it is to the interest of their own pockets that they should not embark on any essays involving risks the consequences of which will inevitably set up prejudices against the new movement of aerial travel. At present all is more or less plain sailing save in regard to mechanical difficulties; but that is merely because there are so few fliers and because the general public at this period is more or less wholly indifferent to the subject, or at best is inclined to treat it purely as an occasionally diverting means of acrobatic entertainment. But this may and probably will rapidly become changed. It is quite clear that if an aeroplane were flying over a large city and one of the propellers snapped off very serious damage must be done on its reaching the ground. The chances of successful flight are always very small under present conditions and there is no doubt that the time has come when strong opposition should be shown to the dangerous practice which threatens to come into existence. Cycles and motor-cars each have suffered from very strong opposition, though the lessons learned in the anti-cycling craze seem to have had effect in reducing the opposition to motor-cars. It is not unreasonable therefore to think that the opposition to flying will be less than that to motoring, but the danger will be there all the same and it is the duty of those who realise it in advance to attempt to prevent lethargy giving rise to condition which it will be hard to alter. The reason for this is the greater since a very few accidents might raise up a prejudice which would be perfectly unjustified. So long as the flying man comes to grief in an open field the world will care little and since the whole of the country ground traffic would make but a poor show in the air, little precaution is needed for governing country traffic except that flight along roads should be avoided. In cities the case is different and we hope that "Vanity Voyages," will be sternly discouraged.

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LAC CULTIVATION. THE authorities at Pusa are quite enthusiastic over the possibilities of the cultivation of lac in India, and have shown that they are ready to help it forward and establish the industry far more widely than it is at present. One of the greatest advantages of lac is that it is a kind of gatherer of unconsidered trifles, for its cultivation occupies no space which would otherwise be used for other purposes and demands a minimum of outlay and labour. It is calculated that a cultivator owning twenty trees can start them all as lac bearers for between eight and nine rupees, and after the first year at the very conservative estimate of two seers yield per tree make a profit of eight rupees per year, which sum is considerably increased if the small amount of work necessary is done by the cultivator himself. Also, if the cultivator cut the bulk of the lac before the emerging of the larvæ, not using it for seed he should get a yield of one rupee for each tree. The Pusa authorities have gone very closely into the subject and point out that where lac is found in pipal, banyan, siris, etc., it can be increased by spreading it to all the trees of that kind, by inoculating the trees, without previous pruning, from lac-bearing trees of the same kind. There is a very large field for extension of lac in this way and the only necessary thing is to ascertain for each locality what is the proper season for the inoculation, i.e., the time at which the young emerge. Furthermore, a sufficient supply of lac to serve as seed should be left on when the crop is harvested quickly to cover the tree again. Trees which yield lac in this way include pipal, banyan, gular, pakur, babul, kikar or khair, siris, asan, and others of less importance. As the trees that bear lac like this vary immensely in different parts of India, one can only suggest that in every case, where lac is found on trees not pruned, it should be spread to all the trees of that kind if possible. The field for lac cultivation in India is enormous, and at the present prices which are the lowest for eight years there are prospects of an improvement, for the demand is steady. There is here a good opportunity for some philanthropist with landed interests. The Pusa Institute is willing to show its methods of lac cultivation and to give freely of the knowledge it has gathered and for an outlay of a very few rupees a valuable industry might be founded in many villages. The cultivation has been entirely successful in Behar and there seems to be no reason why it should not be equally successful in this Presidency.

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AMERICAN AND BRITISH MOTOR-CARS. WHEN Mr. Lloyd-George made his Budget speech, he remarked that he looked forward to a great future for the motor industry of Great Britain. He did not find it convenient to explain how he reconciled his drastic taxation with his professed anxiety to be helpful to its growth and prosperity. However, if we may believe the statements which have recently been issued by the Chairman of the American Motor-car Association, Great Britain has a long way to go before she will equal the progress made in America. But these, although presisted in, have been received with rank incredulity, if not amusement, by British manufacturers, some of whom say that Mr. Reeves' estimated output of 200,000 for the present year should be reduced by as much as 50 per cent, when one finds that the number of cars registered in the United States last year was altogether 285,296 only, and that Mr. Russell Huff, one of the principals of another large American firm, admits that Europe generally offers little or no facilities for American cars, it looks as though Mr. Reeves has been indulging in a little traditional Yankee bombast. As to the rapid progress which has been made in the British trade, reliable statistics recently issued for the first time by the Board of Trade are obtainable and although they appear small enough alongside the alleged magnitude of the Yankee industry, they show that British manufacturers have not been asleep, and that the Britisher has thoroughly entrenched himself in an established position in the motor market. In the series of preliminary figures, just issued, relating to five leading industries, including the cycle and motor-works, the gross output of cycles and motors in 1907 is given as £10,643,000, the value of the material used being £5,063,000 and £181,000 paid to other firms for work given out. Altogether 46,800 persons were employed, the value of the individual net output being about £115. The net output—this being the excess of the selling value over the materials used and work given out—was £5,399,000. During the same year 10,700 cars and chassis were manufactured in the United Kingdom, at a total value of £4,181,000, and £745,000 represented the value of parts and accessories. Since 1907, however, according to reliable estimates the British automobile trade has increased very considerably, and there are now probably 100,000 persons engaged in it directly or indirectly. Last year alone there was an increase of over 50,000 vehicles of the pleasure type, and, as shewing how the motor-car circulates money and provides employment for a large number of people, it is noteworthy that in the cycle and motor factories receipts from repairs are estimated at £1,179,000, the major portion of which was for car-work. This is progress which has been made and will continue.

THE Staff of the Central Telegrah Office, Bombay, will entertain Mr. N. U. K. Leslie, late Superintendent in charge, to a farewell dance at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 22nd instant.

A PETITION has been prepared for forwarding to the Secretary of State asking for the granting of special local allowances to the postal employes in Bombay.

As Easter occurs unusually early it seems probable that the Government of India offices will not close in Calcutta until the 2nd April as a move to Simla cannot be made during the holiday season.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FLOODS IN PARIS.

Germany's Big Guns.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JANUARY 29.

TELEGRAPHIC accounts of the inundation here will doubtless have reached you and all I can add is that the situation created by the great floods incidental to the unprecedented rise of the Seine and its tributaries is by no means diminishing in gravity. The meteorological forecast is rather threatening, for more bad weather is predicted as the result of a barometrical depression which is approaching from the Atlantic. Should there be no further heavy rainfall in the basin served by the Seine and its affluents, reasonable expectation may be entertained of a welcome decrease in the height of the water to-day, and a consequent gradual return to normal conditions in the river as the flood slowly drains away from the submerged districts. Much, however, will depend on the weather, and another downpour of rain in the basin of the Seine, the Yonne and the Marne would probably have extremely disastrous consequences to the capital and its environs, which are already suffering so severely. In the meanwhile, it is clear that the position is exceedingly bad, and that even if no further harm accrues, many days, or perhaps weeks' must elapse before Paris is herself again. Almost every hour brings news of fresh districts affected by the floods. The great station of the Paris-Lyons and Mediterranean Railway is now inundated, and this' with the flooding of the Orleans station, has resulted in a complete severance of all communications with the Riviera via Paris. The English mails from Italy, Spain, and the South of France are delayed in consequence of this blockage.

The Chamber of Deputies is practically isolated by the water; the roadway of the Boulevard de Bercy has subsided; the railway services in and around the city are almost entirely at a standstill; the telephone service is dislocated, thousands of subscribers being cut off; numerous streets are submerged and the Ville Lumiere presents a spectacle as unaccustomed as it is disquieting and inconvenient. A serious feature of the situation is the damage done to the sewerage system. In some cases the main drains have been burst by the enormous pressure of water; in many others their contents have been forced out, to mingle with the river water, and to present a grave menace to public health. The prospect of something like a famine of drinking water adds to the peril. In the suburbs of Paris the situation has practically undergone no change, except for the worse, and in many districts traffic has to be carried on by boat. At least 100,000 people are stated to be homeless, and intense distress prevails, in spite of the efforts of the Government and of private persons and societies to afford relief. Great destruction has also been wrought in the provinces, where many towns appear to be in a predicament nearly as bad as that of Paris and its vicinity.

GERMAN HEAVY GUNS.

The discussions in the British Press on the possibility of the German shipyards and ordnance factories enabling the German Government to gain a lap in the race for sea-power by accelerating the pace of construction are attracting considerable attention. The "Hamburger Nachrichten," in an article by a naval correspondent draws attention to the necessity of keeping the foreigner in the dark as to the capabilities of German industry and especially of Messrs. Krupp to forge weapons for their Government, pointing out that ignorance of this factor might exercise considerable influence in restraining a hostile Power from declaring war. The writer sets out with the assertion, based on statements by the British Admiralty, that in determining the time in which a modern battleship can be completed for service, not the ship itself, but the heavy guns, and especially the gun-mountings, with their extremely complicated mechanism, constitute the decisive factor. A "Dreadnought" can only be built in twenty-four months, if the collection of materials for guns and mountings has been begun three months beforehand. It was therefore (Le continues) of considerable interest when Mr. McKenna declared in so many words that the manufacture of gun-mountings was a weak point in English warship construction. As a consequence of this development of naval gunnery, the dates of laying down and launching offer no evidence as to the time of completion and the less known of the type and armament of a ship in construction the greater is the uncertainty. This uncertainty however does not keep the English from worrying about the German warships building or contemplated. In English naval circles the subject is plentifully discussed and it is deplored that there is no way of finding out whether the capabilities of the Krupp works have really so increased that the firm will be able to cope with all requirements in the next few years and especially whether Messrs. Krupp would be able to deliver the annual quantum of guns more quickly than they have hitherto done. On these grounds a few weeks ago the demand was raised in the British Press that Consuls of British nationality should be appointed at Essen, Wilhelmshaven, and Kiel, to serve as centres of energy for British espionage.

KRUPP'S CAPACITY.

The article points out that Krupp's power of delivery has unquestionably increased. Up to 1906 only two ships mounting heavy guns were laid down annually in Germany. Each carried four such guns. Therefore, Krupp's turned out eight in a year. Since 1908 three heavily armed battleships and one large armoured cruiser have been laid down each year. The battleships carry twelve heavy guns; the number mounted by the cruisers is uncertain, but is not less than eight. There is, therefore, no doubt that Krupp's have increased their power of turning out warship guns. The writer then discusses English theories and speculations as to possible further developments of the Essen firm's capabilities in the supply of heavy guns and mountings, and concludes: A naval war waged by Germany against a stronger sea Power would not be quickly over. It is to Germany's interest and within the bounds of possibility to adopt a strategy which would protract the struggle. During the time the war was in progress naturally shipyards and factories would be working at high pressure to increase the number of vessels available for the fighting line. This is a point which must play a considerable part in the calculations of a possible enemy, and in certain conditions might decide the question whether a given moment was to be regarded as favourable or not for a declaration of war. For example, if the enemy regarded the political circumstances as favourable, and the necessary motive for war existed the fact that he knew with certainty from four to six German battleships or armoured cruisers of the best and most modern type would be added to the German Fleet before the war had reached its decisive stage, would materially influence his decision. Uncertainty on the part of the enemy, howevere is in every way favourable for us, even if on, supposes that he would err in the direction of over-estimating our strength; for then, perhaps, he would not decide upon war. If he erred by under-estimation that would naturally add to Germany's prospects of fighting to a favourable issue. However much reason the rapid article concludes, there is for acknowledging the rapid extension of the capabilities of the Krupp Works and their very high level consideration of the chance of war brings with it the by no means novel wish that in addition to Messrs. Krupp, there might be another ordnance factory capable of meeting the demands of naval gunnery, to draw upon; for it must be remembered that technical progress cannot be forecast, and that any new invention may suddenly give rise to quite new requirements.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Something more than a merely episodical character must apparently be attributed to the attack made by the *Zeit* on the basis of an inspired Berlin article upon Count Aehrenthal, in connection with his efforts to improve Austro-Russian relations. The Vienna journal makes alleged disclosures concerning an agreement between the Austrian Heir-Presumptive and Kaiser Wilhelm as to the advisability of the simultneous resignation of Count Aehrenthal and M. Isvolsky. There is evidently an intended connection between these assertions and the information published by the *Temps* regarding differences between Count Aehrenthal and the German Ambassador in Vienna, Herr von Tschirschky. The Paris newspaper relates an incident which is said to have occurred at the last Court ball in Vienna, when the German Ambassador is alleged to have spoken disparagingly of Count Aehrenthal.

In authoritative quarters the incident is characterised as a fairy tale, although distinguished diplomatists persist in asserting that Herr von Tschirschky spoke slightingly of Count Aehrenthal, who, having the wife of the British Ambassador on his arm, refused to give precedence to the German Ambassador on the way to supper. Although the matter is certainly one of small importance, the Vienna newspapers take occasion to-day to discuss it in leading articles, and make it the starting-point for far-reaching observations upon the relations between the Foreign Minister and the German Ambassador. In these discussions the assertions of the *Temps* upon the supposed existence of serious differences between the two diplomatists are declared altogether to lack foundation. They are, it is maintained, originated on the one side by those whose are desirous of disturbing the excellent relations which exist between Austria and Germany; and on the other side by those whose sole anxiety is to defeat Count Aehrenthal's endeavours to bring about good relations with Russia.

The *Neue Freie Presse* not only devotes a leading article to the topic, but publishes also an interview with a "prominent personage," who descants upon Count Aehrenthal's relations with Herr von Tschirschky, and gives full details of the pourparlers between Vienna and St. Petersburg concerning the rapprochement. At the present moment the burning question is the accomplishment of a rapprochement between Austria and Russia, and Germany is now specially occupied in the attainment of this object. On the part of Russia also, the *Neue Freie Presse* observes, the "best intentions" exist as regards Austria.

REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS.

Journals in close touch with Count Aehrenthal again discuss very fully the efforts made by that Minister to bring about a rapprochement between Austria and Russia. Already these papers had assured us that the negotiations were on the "right way" towards completion. On Thursday however, we were informed that an "important diplomatic event which now occupies the whole of Europe" is proceeding favourably. The *Neue Freie Presse* reminds us what "serious consequences" might ensue if unexpected incidents affecting the interests of both States should arise without a previous settlement of the differences between them. The same paper states that the initiative towards negotiations with Russia originated from M. Isvolsky, who in conversation with the Austrian Ambassador, Court Berchtold, repeatedly expressed a wish that ways and means should be found to dispel the strained situation at present existing between the two Powers. This initiative was received in a very friendly manner at Vienna, and the proposals of the Russian Government are now awaited. The same paper finally asserts that Germany is aware of the Austro-Russian feelers now thrown out, and will also be kept fully informed of their future progress.

According to other information to hand to-day, Russia has commenced the negotiations with Austria, because at St. Petersburg the situation in the Far East is regarded as threatening, and she will therefore endeavour to offer guarantee to Europe.

These optimistic views, by which it is evident the Aehrenthal Press intends to herald in some new action by Count Aehrenthal, find but faint echo in political circles or in the independent Press. The *Zeit* refers in a leader to the "fiasco" which the Muerzsteg Agreement and the *status quo* Balkan policy underwent, a policy which was reduced to nullity by a few Turkish officials. The paper warns those who look forward to a new Muerzsteg entente between Russia and Austria, and says: "The new Muerzsteg, of which diplomacy dreams, must bear a very different complexion to the old one. The '*status quo* in the Balkans' has become an empty phrase, and Macedonian reform is ancient history. The Turkish revolution and its consequences cannot be again obliterated."

GREEK CABINET'S RESIGNATION.

After a protracted meeting of the Cabinet which lasted until midnight on Thursday, the Ministers decided to resign in view of the difficulties of the present situation. The Cabinet has been upset by the Military League which charges M. Mavromichalis, the Premier with inefficiency and lack of straight forwardness, and with having taken advantage of the situation to favour his friends rather than the general interests of the nation, thereby causing discontent among all parties in the Chamber and incensing public opinion.

Last night General Tsorbas, the head of the Military League, sent a note to M. Mavromichalis, stating that all the parties had passed a unanimous vote that the Premier should resign office. General Tsorbas also sent letters couched in very civil language to M.M. Rallis and Theotokis, informing them of the League's decision and begging them to support the Cabinet d'Affaires which would succeed M. Mavromichalis' Administsation. to pass in the Chamber the bills now before the House, to vote a new loan, and especially to agree to the proposal, as demanded by the Constitution, to convoke a National Assembly, the programme of which would be fixed first by the present Chamber with the adhesion of the King. MM. Rallis and Theotokis have agreed to General Tsorbas' proposals.

The League has appointed M. Venizelos, the Cretan leader as its representative, to negotiate with the heads of the parties for the settlement of the present situation. It is believed that M. Dragoumis will be entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet, with General Tsorbas as Minister of War.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST WEEKS.

Mr. Asquith Visits the King.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

It is stated that a communication from the Redmondites embodying demands relative to the Peers and Home Rule has been sent to the Cabinet, which resumed its sitting to-day.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

It is understood that the Cabinet has unanimously decided on its course during the first weeks of the Session. A Bill limiting the veto of the Lords will be announced as the chief work of the year, but the Budget will be the first business after the Address.

Mr. Redmond's speech is described as a thunderbolt and is the sole topic of the day. It is attributed to fear of the O'Brienites, and a desire to find an excuse for abstaining from supporting the Budget. It is noteworthy that the Unionist papers print the strongest denunciation of an attempt to dictate the policy of the Government and welcome the evidence that the Ministers have decided to carry on Government in the hope that an understanding will be reached with the Unionists and that the Budget will be passed *[illegible]nting* however at terms whereby the objectionable features will be omitted from the second Budget.

The *Morning Post* is an exception declaring that the game is now Mr. Balfour's and that the Unionists must be flintlike and oppose on agreement with the Liberals designed to postpone Tariff Reform.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Redmond is the victim of an illusion as to the Government's intentions, but that if unable to co-operate the sooner he turns out the Government the better.

The *Daily News* says the speech is an excellent omen, because Mr. Redmond will be able to insist on the precedence of the veto. Otherwise Liberalism will be ruined.

The *Morning Leader* says that though the Cabinet is united changes of policy are still possible. It may be decided to force an issue immediately.

LONDON, FEBUARY, 12

Mr. Asquith has been to Brighton to see the King. He had an hour's audience and returned to London where he was visited by Mr. Lloyd George.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The *Observer*, in an article, says that the Unionists must oppose the Budget and endeavour to drive Government to the country. It urges that the Lords be remodelled on lines of the Imperial Senate.

The *Reynold's Newspaper* says that the difference between Ministers is due to a desire on the part of the Whigs to include an elective Second Chamber in the Programme. Messrs. Lloyd George and Churchill are opposed to the idea of reform which will be eventually dropped during the present session.

THE FRENCH FLOODS.

Bank's Generous Loan.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The Doubs, the Saone and the Rhone are rising. A number of workships at Chalon Sur Saone have been abandoned. The road towards Lyons is cut. There is six feet of snow in the department of Allier.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

The Bank of France is advancing on Government guarantee £4,000,000 for five years, without interest, for the benefit of the small manufacturers and traders who have suffered through the floods. Other Banks are co-operating.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Opposition to Retention.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

Reuter telegraphing from Teheran states that the refusal of Russia to discuss the question of the presence of Russian troops in Persia has caused irritation in Teheran, where the continuance of foreign military occupation is regarded as indefensible.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCE.

Lord Kitchener's Report.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

Reuter, telegraphing from Melbourne, states that Lord Kitchener, after inspecting the Tasmanian forces, spent three days in Melbourne completing his report on Australian defence He has since sailed in the warship "Encounter."

ARMY DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS.

A Successful Trial.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

A new Army dirigible made some hours' most successful flight. She carried four passengers. The flight took place over Laffans Plain. She maintained a good speed, even against the strong breeze. Nor is the build fish-shaped. She steered well.

THE INDIAN EMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The Indian Emigration Committee mentioned in the 13th of January reassembles in a few days. The report is expected in March.

THE LOST FRENCH LINER.

One Hundred and Fifty Drowned.

BOILER EXPLOSION SINKS THE SHIP.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The French Trans-atlantic Liner "General Chanzy" from Marseilles for Algiers has been lost off the Coast of Majorca. It is stated that only one passenger was saved.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

"General Chanzy" had aboard eighty-seven passengers and 47 crews. Two people were saved.

LATER.

The "General Chanzy" was carried out o her course by a storm or current and ran on the rocks. Her boilers exploded and she sank immediately. The passengers were below. Innumerable bodies are floating, but it is impossible to recover them owing to the storm. The loss of life is 150.

ANOTHER LINER WRECKED.

Many Drowned.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The Pacific Liner "Lima" has been wrecked at Huamblin, the Straits of Magellan. The pilot and fifty passengers were drowned. The British steamer "Hatumit" rescued 205. There are still 88 aboard. Attempts to rescue them have failed.

THE SEARCH FOR THE "LOODIANA."

"Itola's" Fruitless Effort.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The "Itola" has returned to Mauritius. She visited Cargados and searched southward of Mauritius towards Reunion, but found no trace of the "Loodiana."

FRANCE AND THE MOROCCO LOAN.

Mulai Hafid Causes Trouble.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12

Mulai Hafid has become provocative to France. After obstructing the negotiations in Paris for months, he refuses to ratify the loan arrangements. It is reported that he has insulted the French Military Mission.

LATER.

It appears that Mulai Hafid, though he read the loan documents with extreme anger, stated merely that he must have time to consider before signing. He has apologised for the insult to the Military Mission.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND COAL TRADE.

Strike Avoided.

LONDON, FEBUARY 12.

As a result of the ballot among the Northumberland miners, referred to on the 13th January, there will be no strike.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN ISSUED

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

The New South Wales loan, mentioned yesterday, has been issued.

A telegram from Wellington states that a 3½ per cent New South Wales loan of two and three-quarter million is impending at 97.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

Powers Protest against Cretan Deputies.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

A telegram from Canea states that the Consuls of Protecting Powers have handed a note to the Cretan Government, forbidding participation in the Greek elections, declaring that they will intervene if Cretan deputies attempt to attend the Greek Chamber.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

A telegram from Port Elizabeth states that Marylebone beat the Eastern Province by an innings and 139.

THE RELEASED DEPORTEES.

Aswini at Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt, the released deportee, reached Barisal yesterday and was given a great reception. The whole town was illuminated. A long procession formed which followed Aswini Babu's carriage singing "Bande Mataram" song. Prayers were offered and resolutions adopted thanking Government. There was no police interference at all.

DACCA, FEBRUARY 13.

Pulin Behari Das, the Dacca deportee, arrived here to-day. Some Sub-Inspectors went to Narainganj and took down the names of gentlemen travelling in the same carriage. Interviewed, he said his health improved during the exile, his weight having increased 18 pounds. He did not make any complaints about diet. His arrival was without any demonstration.

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 12.

Monaranjan Guha Thakurta, Samsunder Chakravarty and Satish Chandra Chatterjee, three deportees from the Insain Jail, Thayetmyo and Bassein respectively, arrived in Rangoon yesterday. The last two left for Calcutta this afternoon. The first leaves on Monday, his two sons from Calcutta having come to take their father home.

THE GORAKHPUR MANŒUVRES.

Two Unfortunate Accidents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 12.

At the field manœuvres yesterday, near Gorakhpur, in which the Bengal North-Western Railway Volunteers, the U. P. Horse and the Gurkha Reservists took part, two fatal catastrophes occurred. One happened while a section of the Gurkha Reservists were employed in exploding bombs to represent artillery. A bomb exploded prematurely killing two men and another had one arm blown off. The second disaster befell a company of Gurkha Reservists while they were charging with fixed bayonets to capture a railway bridge over the Ramyhar Lal, two miles from Gorakhpur. A number of men had got on to the bridge and they were shouting and in the excitement and noise of the rifle fire they did not hear the approach of a goods train which came from behind whistling two hundred yards away. When they did discover that a train was approaching they seem to have become panic-stricken and kept on running across the bridge with the result that three were knocked down and killed outright and five men rather seriously wounded. The wounded men have been sent to the Civil Hospital.

STRANGE AFFAIR AT POLICE-MAN'S HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

The following strange incident took place in the house of a Gazetted Bengalee Police Officer at Bhowanipur in Calcutta. On the third instant the police officer's son had been away to the High Court of which he is a vakil, when at about noon a man disguised as a woman, entered the house. The servants were then either asleep in a remote corner or were out and the mother of the Vakil was away. There was only the young wife of the Vakil in the house. The miscreant first tried the doors of the staircase which were fortunately locked up from the inside. Being baffled the man came downstairs and sat on the pavement below the verandah. The young girl fearing violence thought it prudent to engage the man in conversation hoping that in the meantime some one would turn up and help her out of the difficulty. The man tried to induce the lady to open the doors and allow him to show various articles which, he said, he would dispose of at a nominal price, but the girl firmly declined to open the door. The man next enquired whether they had lately received any large quantity of various articles, whether they subscribed to the *Yugantar* or *Bande Mataram*, whether they knew anything about the recent High Court murder and he went away. After an hour and a half, taking down the number of the house, etc., and saying that he would call again at another suitable time. The man carried a couple of revolvers, a pair of daggers, several copies of *Yugantar* and *Bande Mataram* and a few articles of merchandise such as coloured saries, dolls and sankhas.

ANOTHER FRONTIER RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 12.

The *Frontier Advocate* reports a raid committed by a party of Mahsuds on a village on the Frontier wounding two Mahomedans and a girl and carrying away property worth eight hundred rupees. Another raid is reported from the village of Pasni near Bannu. The raiders captured two Hindus whom they carried away with them. It is reported that the younger brother of Soraba, a notorious raider, has been arrested in the village, Pirki Kotli, from his sister's house. It is reported from Bannu that a party of Mahsuds looted a village between Rori and Kulachi on the 6th instant. They wounded three villagers and evaded pursuit though they had penetrated ten miles into British territory.

SOUTH INDIA INDUSTRIALS.

Reduction of Capital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 12.

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the South India Industrials, Limited, are held this afternoon. The Chairman, Mr. Hajee Ismail Sahib, stated that the concern made now a profit of Rs. 57,397 after deducting working expenses and depreciation, and this sum wiped out the previous year's debit balance in the profit and loss account of 1908 with the exception of small sum of Rs. 4,156 which was carried forward. The balance sheet was passed and subsequently at an extraordinary general meeting it was resolved to reduce the capital from Rs. 50 lakhs to 30 lakhs.

DACOITS IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 13.

A dacoity was committed sometime back in Mauzasarai District, Hazara, in which the dacoits looted property worth Rs. 8,000. The Police have been successful in arresting nine dacoits.

LADY MINTO'S NURSING ASSOCIATION.

A Handsome Gift.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, FEBRUARY 12.

The Majaraja of Patiala has contributed a lakh of rupees to Lady Minto's Nursing Association, accompanying it with a letter advising Lady Minto that the motive inspiring his gift is gratitude for all that she and her predecessors have done to relieve suffering among the women of India.

HOUSE-SEARCH IN RAJHAMUNDRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 12.

Deputy Superintendent D. Venkobarao of the Criminal Investigation Department on the 10th instant, under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Godavery, searched the house of Mamidi Devendrudu a young man at Rajhamundry returned from England, for the dissemination of seditious literature. The almirah of the younger brother of Devendrudu, a 14 year old boy, reading in the 4th form, was searched and a soiled and folded copy headed "Dhingra's unpublished statement" and a challenge was found and this was seized with portraits of Sivaji, Brahmo Bandhaw Upadhyaya and others. This is the first house search in Rajhamundry.

THE Rev. Dr. Ewing, Principal of the Forman Christian College, Lahore, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University, vice the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson gone on leave.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

FEBRUARY the fourteenth is famous as St. Valentine's Day, though its observance has in these latter days fallen into disuse. About the middle of the nineteenth century Sir Henry Ellis, the learned antiquary, in his edition of Brand's well-known work on the popular antiquities of Great Britain, called it one of the best observed of popular festivals. The custom of Valentine letter-writing was carried to great lengths and the number of letters that passed through the post on this day was immense. For instance on this day sixty years ago no less than four hundred and twenty-two thousand letters, besides nearly a hundred and fifty thousand newspapers passed through the London Post Office. But now these Valentine letters and cards have gone out of fashion and the day is allowed to pass by almost unnoticed. The ceremony observed formerly on the day consisted chiefly in drawing lots. It is well described by an old traveller: "On the eve of St. Valentine's Day, a time when all living nature inclines to couple, the young folks in England, and Scotland too, by a very ancient custom celebrate a little festival that tends to the same end. An equal number of maids and bachelors get together, each writes his true name or some feigned name upon separate billets, which they roll up, and draw by way of lots, the maids taking men's billets and the men the maids,' so that each of the young men lights upon a girl that he calls his Valentine and each of the girls upon a young man which she calls hers. By this means each has two Valentines: but the man sticks faster to the Valentine that is fallen to him than the Valentine to whom he has fallen. Fortune having thus divided the company into so many couples, the Valentines give balls and treats to their mistresses, wear their billets several days upon their bosoms or sleeves, and this little sport often ends in love. This ceremony is practised differently in different countries and according to the freedom or severity of Madam Valentine. There is another kind of Valentine, which is the first young man or woman that chance throws in your way in the street or elsewhere on that day."

The idea of this observance seems to have grown out of the Spring season in the midst of which the festival occurs, for it was commonly believed that birds choose their mates on this day, a notion alluded to by Chaucer, Shakespeare and other writers. In fact it is like many others a season festival and has little or nothing to do with the Saint from whom it derives its name. One respectable writer Wheatley, has ingeniously endeavoured to connect it with the Saint, saying that St. Valentine "was a man of most admirable parts and so famous for his love and charity, that the custom of choosing Valentines upon his festival, which is practised, took his rise from thence." But as Brand well remarks nobody will be satisfied with this learned writer's explanation. Were not all the Saints, he well asks, supposed to be famous for their love and charity? Surely, he very pertinently remarks, Wheatley does not mean that we should understand the word 'love' here as implying gallantry! Indeed it has been suggested that there is at least a similarity between Valentine and 'galentin,' the French diminutive from 'gallent,' and that the former may have come in the course of time to be substituted for the latter which seems to have been the original designation. There is nothing in the life or legend of St. Valentine that could have given rise to this ceremony connected with gallantry that has been observed from early days. There are many Saints of the name of Valentine in the Roman Calendar, of whom the one commonly connected with this festival was a bishop or presbyter in Rome who suffered martyrdom under the Emperor Claudius Gothicus in 270. When he was imprisoned by the Emperor a person named Asterius was employed to try to win him back to paganism. But Valentine on the contrary won over Asterius and his whole family to Christianity by miraculously healing his blind daughter and making her see. There is also another St. Valentine who likewise by miraculously healing the deformed son of a Greek converted him and many others, and who was also martyred. This latter St. Valentine who is also commemorated on 14th February is supposed to heal epilepsy and cognate disorders which are accordingly called Vitu's dance from the German modification, Velten, of his name.

In pagan Rome there was a festival held in honour of Juno as protector of women and the giver of fertility to them. For the latter power she got the epithet ol Febrnater. This festival occurred on the 15th of February, and practice prevalent at it was the placing of names of young women in a box from which they were drawn by young men as chance directed. This ancient practice seems to have been adopted by the Church, though care was taken by it, as Alban Butler the Catholic hagiographer says, "to abolish the heathen, lewd, superstitious custom of boys drawing the names of girls in honour of their goddess Februate Juno on the 15th February, and several zealous pastors substituted the names of Saints in billets given on that day." But it seems to have been in vain, for the practice continued to flourish in a Christian guise in spite of the efforts of the Church. The great St. Francis of Sales as late as the beginning of the seventeenth century severely forbade the custom of giving boys in waiting the names of girls to be admired and attended on by them; and to abolish it he changed it into giving billets with the names of certain Saints to be honoured and imitated.

Lord Macaulay, in whose days the custom of sending letters and cards on St. Valentine's Day was in its full vigour, was very fond of inditing sentimental verses and sending them to his young nieces and others. Sir George Trevelyan, his biographer, gives some selected specimens, from which we may quote here the following verses addressed to the little daughter of his friend Lord Stanhope, the historian, especially as the allusion to the statue of Pitt, her kinsman, is as he says, one of the happiest touches that can be found in Macaulay's writings:—

"Good morrow, gentle child, and then
Again good morrow and again.
Good morrow following still good morrow,
Without one cloud of strife or sorrow
And when the god to whom we pay
In jest our homage to-day
Shall come, to claim, no more in jest,
His rightful empire o'er thy breast,
Benignant may his aspect be,
His yoke the truest liberty;
And if a tear his power confess,
Be it a tear of happiness!
It shall be so. The Muse displays
The future to her votary's gaze.
Prophetic rage my bosom swells,
I taste the cake! I hear the bells!
From Conduit Street the close array
Of chariots barricades the way
To where I see, with outstretched hand,
Majestic, thy great kinsman stand,
And half unbend his brow of pride,
As welcoming so fair a bride."

THE "ENGLISHMAN" LIBEL SUIT.

Further Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

During the hearing of the The *Englishman* libel suit before Justices Harrington and Woodroffe, Mr. A. Choudhurri on behalf of Lajpatrai addressed the Court. After reading the article complained of, Mr. Chouduhri observed that the writer had taken upon himself to give the true facts of the case. The writer was giving truths because half truths had been said. The writer was also charging high officials with telling untruths and said that he was now going to give the truth. Under the circumstances it was unfair to claim for that article that it was merely comment. All the statements contained in that article were made with the object of making the public believe that Lord Kitchener who was responsible for the Army wanted not only that these two agitators should be deported but that the instrument of agitation namely, the Canal Colonisation Bill, should be vetoed. If the defendants had not proved that truth of the statements in that article, then that article must be taken to be absolutely untrue. The writer wanted public pressure to be put upon Government so that those individuals might not be released. The further hearing will be resumed on Wednesday.

AN Eton Dinner will be held at Calcutta on the 1st March at which the Viceroy will preside.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Discussing the Arts Course.

THE adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Bombay, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarker, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding, when the discussion was resumed of the Government letter proposing certain changes in the Arts' and Science Courses.

RETAINING THE MATRICULATION.

The Vice-Chancellor said at the outset that the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's amendment to the Hon'ble Sir Perozeshah Mehta's motion regarding the Matriculation Examination having been rejected by the Senate, he would rule out of order all amendments of a similar character, though Professor Dastur's and Mr. Aiyer's amendments, which being technically different did not come in the same category, would be allowed to be moved. He would, however, leave it to Mr. Aiyer whether or not he would move his amendment.

Mr. Aiyer withdrew his amendment.

Professor Dastur then moved the following amendment, which stood in his name:—

In proposition II, omit all words after the word "Senate" in the first line and substitute—"resolves that such Colleges as are desirous of holding their own Matriculation Examination should be allowed to do so;"

Mr. K. Natrajan seconded the amendment.

Sir Pherozeshah's proposition, to which the above amendment referred, was led to the effect that the Senate agreed with the opinion of the Committee to retain the Matriculation Examination as a University Examination.

Prof. Dastur's amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan then moved the following amendment:

That in Section II after the word "Examination" the following words be added: "Provided that a School Leaving Certificate granted by the Educational Department so far as it includes subjects prescribed for the Matriculation Examination may be accepted in lieu of the Matriculation Examination in these subjects." And "that the Senate request the Syndicate to frame and submit to the Senate Regulations for giving effect to the above resolution."

Dr. Mackichan said that his motion was not in any way antagonistic to Sir Pherozeshah's motion. It put forth a view which he had laid before the Committee, but which was not embodied in that Committee's report. He thought every member of the Senate must have been convinced that there was something which required to be remedied in the Matriculation Examination. If, however, he were convinced that the Committee which would inquire into the matter would be enabled to deal with this question he would not press his amendment. But if the Committee was simply intended to deal only with the subject of examinations he would move his amendment. When the Universities' Commission was visiting the various centres of education in this country, the question to which his amendment referred was most prominently brought forward before it by, among others, Dr. Miller.

Sir Pherozeshah suggested that the amendment be not pressed as if the Committee did not deal with this question. Dr. Mackichan might then bring forward his amendment.

Dr. Mackichan said he wished to see some progress made. Although he did not admit that the subject was not germane to the question he did not wish to tie the hands of the Committee and would therefore withdraw his amendment in favour of Sir. Pherezeshah's motion.

The question of Dr. H, Mann's amendment was then considered. The amendment ran:—"That the Senate agree that the Matriculation Examination should be retained, but consider that the interests of Secondary Education require a very drastic change in the whole constitution and working of the examination such as the recognition of other examinations in lieu of it, the introduction of alternative subjects, and the entrusting of the actual examination to a beard composed of the Principals of Arts Colleges, under the control of the University."

The Vice-Chancellor ruled the amendment out of order on the ground that it was not in conformity with the University regulations, and that part of its wording raised a question which had already been decided by the Senate.

Sir Pherezeshah's motion to retain the Matriculation Examination as a University Examination was then put to the vote and carried.

IMPROVING THE MATRICULATION COURSE.

Sir Pherozeshah next moved the following proposition:—

"III. That the Senate approves of the recommendation of the Committee contained in the 8th paragraph of the Report for the improvement of the course for the Matriculation Examination and requests the Syndicate to take early steps to obtain thereon opinions of High Schools and Colleges and the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering and to place them before the Senate with their own recommendations."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

The recommendation contained in paragraph 8 of the Committee's report, referred to in Sir Pherozeshah's proposition, was as follows:

"Recognising, however, the admittedly unsatisfactory character of the teaching of the Science subjects of the Matriculation course in many of the High Schools, the Committee is of opinion that it would be expedient for the Senate to submit this question to a special Committee, which should be appointed to consider the whole question of the Matriculation course including the points dealt with in this proposal."

The Vice-Chancellor ruled out of order all amendments to the above proposition, except the amendment, which stood in Dr. H. Allen's name. This amendment was as follows:

"In Resolution III delete the words from "approves of the recommendation" to "Matriculation Examination and" in lines 1 to 3, subsitute the word 'the' for 'thereon' in line 4, add at the end of the Resolution the following—"as to new regulations for admission to the Colleges and for Matriculation by the University."

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said that this amendment was of the same order as that of the one which he had withdrawn.

Dr. Allen remarked that his object was that the questions referred to in his amendment should be brought forward before the Syndicate. He would however withdraw his amendment.

The Vice-Chancellor then ruled out of order the amendment which stood in Dr. Mann's name.

The Rev. Father Dreckmann suggested the removal from Sir Pherezeshah's proposition, of the words "the course for."

Principal Covernton opposed the motion. He gave a history as to how the question had passed through various stages while under discussion. He thought much time would elapse before a decision could be arrived at.

Sir Pherozeshah observed that he now saw that his motion did not appoint a Committee but approved of the recommendation of the Committee.

Sir Pherozeshah's motion was then put to the vote and carried.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved: "That the Senate agree with the conclusions of the Committee contained in the 6th, 7th and 9th paragraphs of the Report that the Previous Examination should be retained and that it should be held in September."

Sir Pherozeshah said that he did not wish to press that part of his proposition which referred to the holding of the examination in September. Those who suggested that the examination should be held in the month of September had some notion that the colleges enjoyed too long holidays. The Government probably also held this view, when they said that the present division of the teaching year was such that the best season, for practical work especially, was largely wasted that this should be remedied, if possible, and that the total vacation period should be reduced to four months. The Speaker, however, learned that it was almost impracticable to hold the examination in September and he would ask the permission of the Senate to omit from his proposition the word "7th and," and to add "and 10th", and further to omit that part of the proposition which dealt with the period of the examination.

Continuing, Sir Pherozeshah said that it would be seen from the Government letter that they did not want to do away with the examination. The Government did not say that there must be no test. But they said that the test should be applied by College professors instead of by the University. He did not see what great difference this suggestion made. The examination was, after all, to be retained. The only question was whether it should be conducted by the University or the Colleges. The Act passed by Lord Curzon made it imperative on the University to hold the examination. It was not a question of University versus Colleges, but that whatever was common to all Colleges should be done by the University. It was a peculiar fact that those who complained of too many examinations had themselves introduced in their Colleges a terminal examination besides the existing University Examination. An additional examination like this had been introduced in the Elphinstone College. He agreed with the view that examinations badly conducted were evils, but he would also say that examinations properly conducted were boons. Those who had introduced an additional examination in their colleges could not with justice ask the Senate to do away with the one examination that they possessed to test progress after one year's stay in colleges. It was deniable that the examination should be conducted rather by an independent supervisory authority than by colleges. The speaker then dwelt on the advantages which, he said, resulted from the retention of the examination. He next gave a history of the attempts that had been made in the past to reduce the burden on the students. The examination was first introduced in 1876 in Sir Richard Temple's time to enable the students to elect for a science course. The question was then taken up in 1894 by no less an educational authority than the late Mr. Ranade, who at first did not propose to do away with the examination but who with a view to reduce the burden on the students suggested what was called examination by compartments, by which students who failed in the examination would be exempted the following years from submitting to an examination in these subjects in which they had gained a certain percentage of marks. That proposition was negatived by the Senate, as was also the subsequent proposition by the same gentleman to do away with the examination altogether. It would therefore seem that the Senate had already on a previous occasion refused to abolish the examination. He (the speaker) believed that the examination served many useful purposes. In the case of Indian students it was very necessary that during the whole time of their stay in colleges they should be engrossed in the academic atmosphere and in their studies. He repeated that the handing over of their examination to colleges would mean an elimination of it. Again, if they handed it over to the colleges there would be no unity of standard. One professor would take one view and another another, and thus the students would be subjected to an unequal test. One professor would say a particular course was best, while another would perhaps hold an altogether different view. He concluded by saying that the handing over of the examination to the colleges would not be a good change.

Mr. Nadkarni seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. G. Padhye moved the following amendment:

"Delete all the words following the first word 'that' in IV and add instead the following words:

"the Senate consider that the Previous Examination, as conducted by the University, should be retained only for students taking the Medical, the Engineering and the Agricultural degree courses, as the preliminary standard of admission, and that it should 'be exchanged for College examinations to test progress during the first year' for students taking the Arts or the Science (B. Sc.) course, and that the first year's course common to all students should consist of—(1) English; (2) Second Language; (3) Mathematics or Logic; (4) Ancient History or the General Outlines of the History of the World as the Syndicate would prescribe."

Mr. Padhye said he was strongly against raising the standard of the test for admission to professional colleges. If the examination ceased to exist, college professors would come forward and ask them to raise the standard of test for admission to their colleges to probably first B. A.

The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan moved the following amendment which stood in his name:

That Section IV be omitted and the following inserted in its place: "IV. That the Senate agree with the conclusion of the Committee that a University Examination should precede the bifurcation of studies and that the Intermediate Examination held at the end of the Second Year's Course be the point of bifurcation for the various courses leading to degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture instead of the Previous Examination the retention of which would in that case be no longer necessary."

Dr. Mackichan said that his amendment was in accordance with a recommendation made in the report of the Universities Commission. The purpose for which the examination was instituted had now ceased to exist, but it was now proposed to retain it for disciplinary purposes.

Mr. Velinker seconded the motion.

Dr. Viegas and Dr. Mann spoke in favour of Sir Pherezeshah's motion.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali supported the amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Senate then adjourned to Saturday next.

THE HITABADI CASE.

Sentence Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Swinhoe officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the Hitabadi sedition case. The printer and publisher Nirud Baran Das was sentenced to one year's hard labour.

DACCA, FEBRUARY 12.

Promoth Mukerjee alias Shanti who was prosecuted under Section 109, Criminal Penal Code, has been bound down for ten thousand rupees or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a year.

The Hon'ble Mr. Newbould, on the application of the Public Prosecutor for further time, has postponed the date of considering the application of Sitanath Das and Protap Chand for bail to the 25th instant.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

After several conferences among various sections of the non-official community with the object of taking united action in the present political situation, it has been decided that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce should be requested to formulate a scheme for constituting a Standing Committee comprising the representatives of the Chamber, the British Indian Association, the Calcutta Trades Association, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Marwari Association, the Mahomedan Association and other public bodies and communities. The aim and object of this Committee would be among others to promote the free interchange of opinion between Europeans and Indians with a view to co-operation on important matters of public interest.

VICEREGAL ENGAGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12.

Their Excellencies will give a garden party to the residents of Barrackpur at Government House, Barrackpur this afternoon. Their Excellencies, Mr. Skeffington Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mr. Munroe Robinson will spend the week-end at Barrackpur.

There will be a meeting of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall at Government House on the afternoon of Wednesday the 16th.

Prince Antoine de Orleans is expected in Calcutta early next month and will be a guest at Government House.

THE U. P. EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEBRUARY 12.

A well attended meeting of the citizens of Benares was held this afternoon in the Town Hall to collect subscriptions for the U. P. Provincial Exhibition to be held in Allahabad. Mr. Straitfield, the District Magistrate, presided. Over Rs. 28,000 were promised.

TARMWAY FARES IN BOMBAY.

Proposed Alteration.

The report is published of the Tramways Committee of the Corporation regarding the proposed alterations in the scale of tramway fares.

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution dated the 8th February 1906, and reconstituted by Corporation Resolution dated the 29th April 1907, regarding matters connected with Tramway extensions in the City, beg to submit the following report with refernce to Corporation Resolution dated the 20th December 1909, regarding the proposed alterations in the scale of tramway fares.

Under the Deed of Concession, granted to the Tramways Company, the Company is not entitled to charge more than a uniform fare of 1 anna from any one point to any other point within the distance comprised in the lines existing at the time of the concession. The present fares are accordingly as under:—

1-2 anna fares—charged to adults between certain points on extension made by the present Company and certain points on the lines taken over from the old Company.

1 anna fares—charge to adults from any one point to any other point on the lines taken over by the new Company from the old one and charged to children under 10 years of age as half of the 1 1-2 anna fares.

1/2 anna fares—charged to children as half of the 1 anna fare, but only available for direct tickets without change.

The Managing Director of the Tramways Company represents that this scale of fares is abnormally low and that therefore it is proposed to divide the areas traversed by the tram lines into three districts described below:—

District No. 1—Comprising the area between a line drawn through the present farthest northern terminus of the Company's lines, viz., Vincent Road Terminus, and a line drawn across the city intersecting Tardeo and Mazagon Termini, the Bellasis Road Siding, and the junction of Duncan and Bellasis Road.

District No. 2—Extending from the southern boundary of District No. 1 to a line drawn across the City intersecting Wari Bunder Terminus, Pydhowni, and the junction of Girgaum and Churni Roads.

District No. 3—Extending from the southern boundary of District No. 2 to the Company's Sassoon Dock Terminus.

The Company desires that the fare from any point in any one of these districts to any point in the adjacent district on either side shall remain at 1 anna, and that the fare to or from any point in No. 1 District from or to any point in No. 3 District shall be 1 1-2 anna. Under this arrangement the fare from the northern boundary of District No. 1 to the southern boundary of District No. 2, a distance of over 4 miles, would be 1 anna; from the northern boundary of District No. 2 to the southern boundry of District No. 3, a distance of nearly 4 miles, also 1 anna. By indirect routes, within these areas, these mileages covered by the 1 anna fare would be greater. In return the Company undertakes—

(1) not to abolish or enhance the present half fares charged to children under 10 years of age.

(2) to relax the present transfer regulation so that transfer passengers may select the route by which they travel provided it does not involve more than three changes of cars.

The Committee have very carefully considered the letter of the Managing Director and recognizing the difficulties the Company has to contend with at the commencement of its career they have come to the conclusion that although it is open to the Corporation to insist on the provisions of the Deed of Concession being complied with, the present is an occasion when the Company's proposal deserve sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Corporation and the public at large. To enforce the bond without reservation would not only severely hamper the progress of a very useful undertaking but also eventually mar the very interests of the public which it was the object of the Deed of Concession to safeguard. At the same time the Committee are not disposed to recommend the acceptance of the Company's proposals in their entirety. The most important privilege obtained for the public in making over the Tramways undertaking to the present Company was the aforesaid undertaking in respect of a uniform fare of 1 anna and the Committee are not prepared to recommend that this concession be surrendered for all times. There is no reason to believe that the initial difficulties at present besetting the Company will not disappear in course of time and all that appears to be at present necessary is the co-operation of the Corporation and the public to enable the Company to tide over their present difficulties. The Committee therefore recommend with the concurrence of the Commissioner that the proposals of the Company in respect of the tariff of fares be accepted provisionally for two years subject to the Company undertaking to relax the present transfer regulations as proposed by them and as set forth in paragraph 3 of this report and subject further to the undertaking that only half the fare should be charged for children under 10 years of age for all distance irrespective of transfers for which at present no half fare tickets are issued.—P. M. Mehta, D. E. Wacha, J. P. Orr, James Macdonald, Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Joseph Baptista, (See, note.) Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Bhalchandra Krishna. (Seen,) Sassoon David, Ibrahim Rahimtoola.*

I should like to specify more definitely whom the burden of increased fares will develve under these recommendations. These alterations will primarily affect only those passengers who reside in District No. 1 travelling from that District to District No. 3 and back. The Company is not entitled at present to charge more than one anna from Jacob Circle, Victoria Gardens or Byculla Bridge to any point in District No. 3. The present recommendations will enable them to do so. Lalbag and Parel points are not within the one-anna limit under the Contract. So far as District No. 3 is concerned the Company cannot at present charge more than one anna from any point in that District to Jacob Circle or Victoria Gardens, but under the concessions they will be able to charge 1 1-2 anna from any point in District No. 3 to any point in District No. 1 including Byculla Bridge. The additional income which the Company expected to obtain will in my opinion be paid almost exclusively by passengers in Section No. 1 going from their homes to their places of business and back. This will be slightly supplemented by travellers from District No. 3 to Victoria Gardens for amusement or entertainment.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Due to very heavy domestic calamity I was not able to attend the last Committee meeting but it is desirable to meet the Company half way in their initial difficulties at present. I consider the Committee's report to be satisfactory for the present and therefore agree with it.

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

I differ entirely from the Report of the Committee, as I fear it is calculated to harm public interests and is in direct contravention of the agreement of the Corporation with the Tramway Company. It may not be advisable to stick to the letter of the law, but in this case all fairness and equity to the public interests demands that the original agreement ought not to be departed from. It is no concern of the Corporation whether the original agreement was with this person or that. All that we have to look to is whether the present Tramway Company is in all duty bound to abide by it. The increase as demanded by the Company is of an extraordinary character, as will be seen from the fact that even persons going from Byculla or Mazagon to distances beyond Girgaum or Pydhoni will have to pay a fare of 1 1-2 anna. If the proposed scheme is accepted it will fall specially heavily upon all business people and working classes who have often to go from the District No. 1 to the District No. 3 and vice versa. The proposal also means that the Company will charge 1 1-2 anna even for distance for which only one anna was charged by the old Company. When we entered into agreement with the present Tramway Company we had expressly stipulated for retention of the then existing rates. To allow an increase in these rates without any corresponding increase in facilities and convenience being given to the public will be a grave infringement of duty. There are many inconvenience under which the public is still left to labour—inconveniences which it ought to be called upon to remove soon. I know that the plea of heavy expense is adduced by the Company as one of its reasons from demanding an increase in fares. I regret to observe that the Company is itself to a great extent to blame for this increase in expense. Instead of working economically as under the old regime, the new Company has introduced expensive innovations in the shape of highly paid inspectors, etc., which cannot but rise its bill of expense.

For all these reasons I am not in favour of conceding to the Tramway Company the right of increasing their rate of fares.

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* The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersay being out of Bombay has not seen the report.

The Corporation have a grave question before them which must not be lightly settled. They ought seriously to consider as to what they should do in case the Tramway Company is unable to abide by its agreement and to give all the necessary conveniences to the public. It is no use adopting patchwork measures and allowing the Company rights and privileges which will be a burden on the people without providing them with a satisfactory tram service.

MUNMOHUNDASS RAMJI.

I am signing this report on the distinct understanding that the Tramways Company will carry out at as early a date as possible most of the suggestions made by me at the last meeting of the Committee. The proposition that I moved in the Committee was that the proposed increase in the tariff of fares be accepted provisionally for a period of two years subject to the Company giving greater satisfaction in its management than at present and undertaking to accept the following proposals :—

(1) Free transfers to passengers by any route and at all junctions.

(2) Half an anna fare for children under 10 years irrespective of distances or change of cars.

(3) Half an anna fare for such short distances as between Crawford Market and Bori Bunder, between Pydhoni and Fitzgerald Fountain, and between the latter and the Crawford Market.

(4) A reasonable increase in the number of cars running on the various lines, so as to minimize the present congestion of traffic and vexatious delays to passengers as much as possible.

(5) A temporary closing of the central entrance, and a tentative enforcement of only "one" entrance and "one" exit at the front and back of all cars, for a period of six months, with a view to obviate the present congestion and delay in getting in and out.

(6) Very short halts of all cars at the principal junctions to enable the last out going car to take up the passengers from the next in coming one, as was the case with the old Tramways Company.

(7) One or two rows of front benches, i. e from 4 to 8 seats according to the size of the car, to be reserved for ladies, such seats being utilized by male passengers so long as they are unoccupied and vacated for ladies when requested to do so, the vacating passengers being allowed to stand in the gangway until fresh seats are available.

Of these first two had been anticipated and accepted by the Company, the first one in a slightly modified form. With regard to the others, the Managing Director, who was present at the meeting urged that they were merely details of internal management, which should not be made specific conditions obligatory, as "quid pro quo" for the proposed increase in the fares. But he assured the Committee that he would consider them favourably in the interests of the public and put them into effect whenever possible. It is under this distinct assurance that I endorse the Committee's recommendation, and I trust the Managing Director will be able to carry them out soon.

Under the circumstances I am somewhat surprised to find the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohundass Ramji donning on his armour, and, with pen in hand. going full tilt, like the valiant knight of old, against the extravagant management of the Company, and in the best interest of the public, whose unrelieved woes he is making all his own and is so gallantly espousing. I can well appreciate his anxiety for the public weal and I am at one with him when he says: "To allow an increase in these rates without any corresponding increase in facilities and conveniences being given to the public will be a grave infringement of duty and there are many inconveniences under which the public is still left to labour —inconveniences which it ought to be called upon to remove soon." Under the contract Mr. Munmohundass "can" most decidedly exact the full pound of flesh, for the bond demands it and the law awards it! But a very shrewd business man that he is, will Mr. Munmohundass persist in exacting it, if most of those inconveniences are removed or remedied? I think not. It is but fair that the Company's request for a reasonable increase in fares should be met by the Corporation in a reasonable and equitable spirit, and their present temporary difficulties should receive a sympathetic consideration as much in the interests of the general public as of the Company. For, as the Committee rightly point out, "to enforce the bond without reservation would not only severely hamper the progress of a very useful undertaking but also eventually mar the very interests of the public which it was the object of the Deed of Concession to safeguard."

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI.

THE TOWN PLANNING BILL

The following is the "ad-interim" report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the Bombay Town Planning Bill.

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 6290 dated the 24th January, 1910, to consider the draft of the Bombay Town Planning Bill, received with Government letter in the General Department, No. 80, dated the 8th January 1910, beg to state that in view of the nature and gravity of the legislation that is proposed to be enacted and the importance, magnitude and newness of the questions involved affecting the growth of the City and its suburbs for years to come the provisions of the draft Bill require very careful consideration and and mature deliberation. It will not therefore be possible for the Committee to present their report to the Corporation in time to enable them to communicate their views to Government before the 1st proximo as required by Government.

They will however endeavour to submit the report as early as possible and beg to suggest that in the meanwhile Government may be informed accordingly. Jaffer Rahimtoola, P. M. Mehta, D. E. Wacha, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Joseph Baptista, Jas A. D. McBain, Alex M. Tod, H. S. Dikshit, E. M. Pross, M. Ramji, Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, R. B. Mantri, K. E. Dadachanji, Dhackjee Cassinathjee, J. P. Orr, Bhalchandra Krishna.

The subject is altogether new even to England, looks serious for our Municipality.

S. S. MISTRY.

E UNIVERSITY AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

e following letter has been issued by Mr. By-
e Anseomjee Jeejeebhoy :—
e advisability of instituting a complete course
mmerce, leading up to a University Degree,
of the questions now before the Senate. The
ittee say in paragraph 17 of their Report that
are "not in a position to make any recom-
tions in that behalf in the absence of any
e proposals as to a course of Commerce." The
e of definite proposals has been the chief, if
he only, reason for this question not being
onsidered by the Committee.
.K.S. Aiyar is, therefore, to move an amend-
equesting the appointment of a Committee of
ate to consider and report on the advisability
tuting a complete course in Commerce and to
the outlines of a course for a Degree in
erce, if the institution of such a Degree is
ended. Mr. Aiyar's proposition merely
this important branch of higher education
fully discussed and reported upon by a
Committee. I therefore feel confident you
ble to support this proposition.
the revision of the University Regulations
ng considered by the reconstituted Senate in
r. Aiyar was to have moved a proposition
institution of a Faculty of Commerce or of a
in Commerce as may be thought advisable.
position commanded, at the time, the sym-
nd support of a large number of Fellows, but
of time and other pressing reasons Mr.
s amendment had then to be withdrawn, on
understanding that it was to be brought up later
on before the Senate.

"Now that an opportunity has occurred for considering this question in all its bearings and arriving at a final decision, I request the favour of your supporting the cause of higher commercial education by making it a point to be present on the day when this question comes up for discussion and voting for Mr. Aiyar's amendment.

"Having been closely connected with spread of higher commercial education in this Presidency through the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce, I have long been of opinion that the University ought to recognize the scientific study of Commerce by prescribing a course of studies leading up to a Degree. After listening to the illuminating lectures delivered by Professor Leesmith of the London School of Economics, this conviction has grown stronger, and I believe a large number of our leading merchants and citizens have also been converted to this view through the influence of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce."

The N. L. "Princess Alice" arrived at Colombo from London on Saturday.

PRESERVATION OF MAHIM WOODS.

Residents Thank the Governor.

A public meeting of Fazendars, landowners and residents of the Mahim Woods was held in the shamiana erected in the compound of Antonio Da Silva's School at Dadar on Saturday last for the purpose of communicating the grateful acknowledgements of the entire population of the Woods to H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke and the members of His Excellency's Council for the preservation of the Mahim Woods, the Hon'ble Mr. Frazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

Mr. R. V. Ranjit moved the first resolution which ran as follows :—

That this meeting of the Fazendars landowness, permanent and other residents of and workers in the stately palm groves of the Mahim Woods beg respectfully to tender their grateful and heartfelt thanks to His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, the Governor of Bombay and the Hon'ble Members of His Executive Council for their solicitude, kindness and benevolence in their decision regarding the Mahim Woods in the disposal of the Bombay Extension Scheme. Further that the Hon'ble President may be requested to communicate this proposition to His Excellency in Council by a letter.

Mr. Ranjit said that though His Excellency was jealously working for the development of Bombay, yet he did not desire to develop Bombay at the sacrifice of the poor.

Mr. Saklatwalla, in seconding the proposition, said that had it not been for the deep sympathy felt and genuine interest evinced in the Mahim landlords' and Fazendars' welfare by so kind-hearted and generous-minded a Governor they had the good fortune to possess at such a juncture in H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, the Mahim Woods would have long ago slipped out irretrievably from their hands and be lost to them for ever. He did not consider it out of place to mention there that His Excellency's sincere sympathy and keen interests in their general welfare would not end and stop there but would surely come to play a most important part in the New Legislative enactment. In connection with the New Town Planning Bill which would shortly come into force, he remarked, it would be the most fervent hope and earnest prayer of every landholder in Bombay to see that the new Act came in more to protect their vested rights and interest than serve as a new mill-stone round his neck.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried with acclamation.

LATE MR. JACKSON.

Mr. R. B. Mantri then moved the second resolution as follows :—

That this meeting as representing the whole of the the population of the Mahim Woods of all castes, creeds, professions and standings wholly condemns anarchism and revolutionary movements and deeply deplores at the revolting murder of the late Mr. A.M.T. Jackson, a gentleman of varied learning, benevolent nature and a friend of the people. It mourns over the sad and irreparable loss the Government and the public have suffered by the atrocious murder of that gentleman and offers its most sincere condolence to Mrs. Jackson in her sad bereavement and it assures the Government and the loyal Indian nation that the people of the Mahim Woods will at all times rise as one man in co-operating with them against all anarchist movements and inhuman acts as the murder of Mr. Jackson.

In support of his proposition Mr. Mantri said:—

I have no doubt that the resolution I have just moved will have your fullest sympathy and unanimous support as the sentiments conveyed therein are such as are called forth by our duty towards ourselves, our benign Government, and our dear mother country.

The deplorable event to which the resolution relates has, you all know, thrilled the entire Indian nation with horror and filled their hearts with a feeling of deep sorrow. I mean the atrocious murder of the late Mr. Jackson, Collector of Nasik, by the hand of a misguided Hindu youth. As an Officer of Government Mr. Jackson, was most sympathetic towards the people and in his personal capacity was most friendly and courteous to the natives. By his agreeable disposition he had earned the esteem and popularity of the Indians of all classes, and proved himself a true friend both of Government and the people. It is indeed most sad that such a sympathetic officer and an innocent person incapable of making enemies should be the victim of a treacherous plot. At the present critical time there is great need of more men of the late Mr. Jackson's kind and sympathetic heart, who by mixing with the people, as he did, would be helpful in interpreting and explaining to the people the benevolent intentions of Government against mischievous attempts to misinterpret them in seditious writings and meetings. But alas the country instead has the misfortune to mourn the loss of one of its valued friends caused by the dastardly deed of an anarchical conspiracy of evil persons. These anarchists beside being enemies of Government are really the enemies of our country. Their object is to throw the country into disorder and create difficulties in the peaceful administration thereof by British Government, a benign Government, under which the people are enjoying perfect security of life and property, a Government which is earnestly endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of its Indian subjects and promote their welfare by beneficial measures in various directions, and a magnanimous Government which has generously responded to the just aspirations of its Indian subjects by giving them the enlarged legislative Councils and appointing natives to their executive Councils—thus allowing them to share in the administration of their country.

The grant of the last mentioned boon, inspite of the revolutionary movements in the country, clearly shows that the British Government, though no doubt powerful, is just and merciful and not vindictive.

Our most revered King and Emperor Edward VII is very kind-hearted and keen about the interest and well-being of his Indian subjects, the administration of our country is in the hands of the most sympathetic and noble-minded statesmen like Lord Morley and Lord Minto, and the welfare and interest of our Presidency are safe under the care of our most sympathetic Governor Sir George Clarke, to whose kindness is due the decision of the Bombay Government in regard to the Mahim Woods so satisfactory to us all the subject of the congratulatory demonstration of to-night.

When therefore we find that attempts are made to disturb the peaceful administration of such benevolent Governments by seditious movements and anarchical atrocities, feelings of gratitude and loyalty to this Imperial Majesty and his Government and love to our dear country demand that we should with one voice express our condemnation and abhorrence of these movements and inhuman crimes, nay, even more, that we should come forward to help and co-operate with Government in putting down anarchy and rooting out the evil forces that operate in that direction. This is our loyal duty to Government and to our dear country. But in this connection, we have also a duty towards ourselves both at home and in society. It is that we should take special care to guard against our boys and youth falling under the influence of seditious teachings, preachings, newspaper-readings and such other evil sources of spoiling their unripe minds with wrong and misguided notions of Swaraj, patriotism and martyrdom, and of arousing discontent against the happy British rule by wholesale misinterpretation of Government measures.

With these remarks I commend to you the solemn resolution I have moved which no doubt you will unanimously pass.

Mr. H. L. Kowly seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Dr. M. O. Javle, seconded by Mr. W. B. De'Souza, the following resolution was carried.

That this meeting resolves that the Hon'ble President of this meeting be requested to convey to His Excellency in Council the heartfelt thanks of the whole of the population of Mahim Woods for having twice selected Mr. Frank Oliviera to act as a stipendiary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay and that they pray that when opportunity next offers itself His Excellency's Government will be pleased to nominate Mr. Oliviera to a permanent Presidency Magistrateship.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He said :—Ladies and gentlemen, I can assure you that it has given me great pleasure to come to-day among my friends and constituents who have done me the honour of returning me as a representative of the Mahim Ward in the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the past several years. I can further assure you that I am very thankful to you for having elected me to the chair at to-day's meeting, which is conspicuous no less for the unanimity of opinion on the subject of Mahim Woods than for the great enthusiasm which has characterised our proceedings this evening. After the interesting speeches of the movers and seconders of the proposition which we have just passed unanimously, there is nothing left for me but to thank you most cordially for having elected me as your Chairman and to assure you that it will give me the greatest pleasure to convey your resolutions to H. E. the Governor. But, gentlemen, I find that on the programme you have put me down for a speech. This part of the programme you could have easily dispensed with for the hour is late and all that had to be said on the resolutions has been said so eloquently and so well by the previous speakers that there is hardly anything instructive that I can add. Bombay is called the city of palms and palaces and it will be nothing less than a sacrilege to rob it of the sublime beauty of palms. I am glad that the justice of your cause has prevailed and that the Government of H. E. Sir George Clarke has decided upon the preservation of Mahim Woods. The decision of Government must convince you that there is no truth in reports mischievously set afoot that Government desire to confiscate private properties. In this connection I am reminded of the Town Planning Bill which Government desire to introduce in the Legislative Council at an early date. The Bill has not yet been published for general information, but as the matter is of vital importance to the public, Government have asked the Bombay Municipal Corporation to forward any criticisms or suggestions for improvement that they may have to make before the 1st of March. The object of the Bill is the future well ordered development of the local areas and the prevention of disfigurement by prohibiting unsightly and promiscuous buildings. The provisions of the Bill involve technical intricacies, which will have to be carefully considered in the interests of the landowners and the public. The question of compensation and the absence of a provision for appeal to the High Court should be regarded from the point of view of the public. There is, however, no reason to receive the Bill in hostile spirit, but at the same time we cannot shut our eyes to any defects therein or any autocratic powers being given to any controlling body. It is not easy to implant Western ideas in the Eastern countries where circumstances and habits of the people differ so much. But there is no reason why we should not try to make it practicable. Nor is it necessary to receive the measure with suspicion or alarm. The idea is to save the City and the suburbs from slumdom and such an act has caught the imagination of the British public. In Germany town-planning has been the hand maiden of trade and much of the remarkable industrial development of German cities is due to town-planning. It is premature to speculate on the effects of the measure but I can assure you that when the Bill is introduced in the Legislative Council, it will be my duty to guard the various interests that I have the honour to represent without degenerating into fictitious opposition.

I am glad that you dissociate yourself entirely from the cult of sedition and anarchy which has been the curse of the country for the last two years. But I ask you to remember that anarchy cannot be wiped out by resolutions or by pious wishes. We must persistently and energetically strive to destroy its germs by boycotting seditious press and counteracting the evil influence of baneful teachings. I admit India is not Utopian but that is because it does not exist on the surface of the world. In his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Gibbon has said:—"If a man were called upon to fix the period in the history of the world during which the condition of the human race was most happy and prosperous, he would, without hesitation, name that which elapsed from the death of Domitian to the accession of Commodus." If the future historians of India, named the era ushered in by the reign of Edward VII as the happiest and most prosperous period in the country, they would only be speaking the truth to which we can honestly testify. Is it not then our duty to uphold His Majesty's rule and interpret its blessings to ignorant masses? I will detain you no longer, but before dispersing I will call upon you to give three cheers for His Majesty and for His Excellency the Governor.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

FIGHTING PESTS.

An accompaniment to the agenda of the February meeting of the Corporation contains several extracts which are of interest to those engaged in the war on mosquitoes and plague. The first extract is:—

Consul William Henry Bishop, of Palermo, Italy, transmits the following information relative to experiments made by the chief of the sanitary service at Gaboon, French Africa, with the cactus as a substitute for petroleum for the extermination of mosquitoes in warm climates:—

The thick pulpy leaves of the cactus, cut in pieces, are thrown into water and macerated until a sticky paste is formed. This paste is spread upon the surface of stagnant water, and forms an isolating layer which prevents the larvæ of the mosquitoes from coming to the top to breathe and destroys them through asphyxiation. It is true that petroleum can do the same service but in warm climates petroleum evaporates too quickly, and is thus of little avail. The mucilaginous cactus paste, on the contrary, can hold its place indefinitely, lasting weeks, months, or even an entire year; and the period of development of the larvæ being but about a fortnight it has the most through effect.—"Daily Consular and Trade Reports."

The second extract is :—Warfage on Mosquitoes. —A novel mode of warfare against the mosquito, but one that is proving highly successful, is being carried on in the City of Tanpa, Fla. There are many rainwater tanks cisterns throughout the City for supplying water for lavatory and various other purposes, and these are favourite breeding places for mosquitoes. The warfare against the annoying pests consists in stocking these reservoirs with small fish to feed on the mosquito larvæ. This method has been tried in one place and another in Florida, and has proved succesful in every sense. The fish eat the larvæ greedily, keeping the water clear of them, and live for years, even in tanks that are covered and their living place one of darkness. —"Pacific Medical Journal" (San Francisco).

The third extract is :—Destruction of Mosquitoes.—According to the "Lancet," Mr. C. Kenrick Gibbons has presented to the Zoological Gardens of London a large number of the fresh water fish from Barbadoes known as "millions" ("Girardinus poecilloides"). These little fish, which have been placed in a tank in the Tortoise House, are of special interests because of their supposed action in preventing malaria. Malaria is very much less common in Barbadoes than in other West Indian Islands and it has been suggested that this freedom is due to the presence of enormous quantities of the "millions" in the fresh water pools. The little fish are very voracious and destroy large numbers of the larvæ of mosquitoes that spread malaria. The males are about half an inch long, with brilliant iridescent colours and large blacks spots on the sides. The females are considerably larger and less highly coloured. It is understood that experiments are going to be made with the introduction of these fish into tropical countries where malaria is prevalent.—"Boston Medical and Surgical Journal."

The fourth extract is:—

To Kill Fleas.—Goverment Entomologist L. O Howard says the following have been recommended : —Fill a soup plate with soapsuds; in the centre place a glass of water with a scum of kerosine on top; place the soup plate on the floor in an infested room, and set fire to the kerosene at night. Fleas in the room will be attracted and will jump into the soapsuds. It is also said that houses may be rendered immune by dissolving alum in the white wash or kalsomine applied to the interior walls, putting sheets of thick paper that have been dipped in a solution of alum under the floor matting, and scattering pulverized alum in all crevices where insects might lodge or breed. Powdered alum may be sprinkled upon carpets already laid, and then brushed or swept into their meshes with no injury to the carpet, and with the certainty of banishment to many insect pests, including both moths and fleas. Sheets that have soaked in alum water and then dried may profitably inclose those that are spread nearest to the sleeper.—"Science."

Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis, Divisional Judge, Peshawar, died on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

Floriline :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road. London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Second Day.

A card of seven events each having very good fields was the attraction for a very large number of spectators on the turf, and in spite of about a couple of upsets the punters had not a bad time of it. Refresher in the Grand Western Handicap was very pluckily landed home by Melsom with odds of tens and twelves against him the machine paying Rs. 156 for the lucky ticket holder. The Bombay Derby was secured by Sialkote the favourite of the punters, and it was in this race that Charters met with an accident and also Evans. The former was thrown off the saddle and met with injuries will lay him up for some time, while the latter broke his stirrup straps and had a badly bruised ankle. As already stated the biggest event of the day, the Grand Western was an upset. Master Delaval and Master Theo who were both fancied by the punters could not overtake Refresher after Melsom had once got him comfortably ahead of them. Fizz again was not even placed.

The Malabar Hill Plate saw the favourite in Soult Line who in spite of Lumination being greatly fancied remained a hot favourite the prices being 7 to 4 on him.

In the first race, the Stewards Purse Danseuse was installed favourite and won easily a length separating the second (Evening Herald) from him, though the former carried top weight, 9st 10lbs.

The Milton Plate was expected to be a race for Valens but the second best fancied Asfundiar got the better of it and won comfortably by 3-4 length.

The Le Mesurier Plate was an easy victory for Ali bin Talib's selected Lookman which was ridden by Ferguson. The latter brought him opposite the judges box a length ahead of Tachreet, which was made a favourite.

The Importers Handicap was an event that was almost a foregone conclusion for Forfeit, but Pincher fought desperately towards the end, but the judge's verdict was in favour of Ferguson of Forfeit by only half a head.

The details are :—

THE STEWARDS' PURSE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 1,500 the winner Rs. 400 to the second, Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1907.

Mr G K's b aus m Danseuse 9st 10lbs........Evans 1
Mr M Geculdass' b e m Evening Herald 7st 11lbs............A Hoyt 2
Mr M Geeuldass' bl aus m Gun Metal 8st 10lbs............Southall 3
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Encourage 7st 4lbs......Brown 4

Also Ran.—Koko 8st Charters; Signoretta 7st 9lbs Kasson.

Betting.—7 to 4 on Danseuse, 5 to 1 against Evening Herald, 6 to 1 Gun Metal.

The totalizator paid dividends of Rs. 16-8 for the winner and Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 14-8 for places respectively.

The Race :—Gun Metal started in close company with Signoretta, Koko, Danseuse and Evening Herald following. Danseuse commanded a position at the beginning of the turn. At the straight, Evening Herald came inside Gun Metal, but Danseuse made a determined stand and won by a length. Half a length between second and third. Time.—1 min 2 4-5 secs.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distant 6 furlongs.

Rs. 2,500 to the winner Rs. 700 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. M Gocauldass' b a h Asfundiar 8st 12lbs.............A Hoyt 1
Mr R R S' ch a h Majesty 8st 5lbs.........P Brown 2
Mr Esmail Gussoe's g a h Lama Ames 8st 9lbs 3
Mr Newton's b a h Nasibdar 7st 11lbs Mujeed 4

Also Ran.—Rooksand 8st 12lbs, Yussuff; Sawyer 8st 12lbs Coomber; Valens 8st 9lbs Evans; Independent 8st 9lbs Hassa; Kased 8st 9lbs Barrett; Siriska 8st Ferguson; Republic 8st Kasson; Toronto 7st 11lbs Charters; Regiment 7st 8lbs Southall.

Betting.—6 to 1 against Valens, 7 to 2 Asfundier, 5 to 1 Nasibdar, 6 to 1 Regiment and 10 to 1 Majesty.

The winner was lucky enough to secure dividends of Rs. 70-8 and Rs. 80, Rs. 56, and Rs. 37-8 for places respectively.

The Race.—Siriska led for some time followed by Majesty who led Nasibdar, Asfundier and Lama. At the bend Toronto showed up momentarily, and later Asfundier came up to Majesty, Asfundier had the race in hand, winning by three quarters a length, same distance between second and third. Time—1 min 22 3-5 secs.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs, Rs. 5,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,200 to the second, Rs. 560 to the third, For Horses W. A. and C.

Mr. M. Gooculdass's b aus g Soult Line 9st. 7lbs. A. Hoyt 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Lumination 9st. 3lbs. Whalley 2
Mr. P. R. S's br aus g Killua 8st. 3lbs...Brown 3
Mr. G. K.'s ch e g Huka 9st. 3lbs............Evens 4

Also Ran:—Bucolic 8st 1lbs Native, Chivalry 7st. 10lbs. cd. 7st. 11lbs, Shaw.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Soult Line, 2 to 1 against Lumination, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

The Machine paid dividends of Rs. 22 for the winner and Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 16 for respective places.

The Race.—Huka was leading at first then Soult Line and Picturesque led together from Lumination. Huka closed up a bit and Lumination came outside him, Killua also coming with a run down the straight, but the favourite stayed on well and won by a length and a quarter a length dividing second and third. Time:—1 min 13 4-5secs.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1m. 4f. Rs. 4,000 to the Winner. Rs 1,000 to the second and Rs. 500 to the third, for Arabs.

For R R S's b. a. h Sialkote 8st. 11lb...P. Brown 1
Mr Heat's. g a h. Mehraj 8st ....Barret 2
Mr. M. Geculdass's b. a. h. Hazza 8st. ....Hoyt 3
Mr Hajee Ally Sabkh's b. a. h. Company 8st. 7lbs Yussuff 4

Also Ran.—Peculiar 8st. 9lbs., Evens; Famous 9st. 1lb. Ames; Darianoor 8st. 11lbs. Southall; Urgent 8st. 11lbs. Charters; Eed 8st. 10lbs. Native; Hadee 8st. 7lbs. Mujeed Antiea 8st. 3lbs. Drew; Thaboor 8st Whalley Merrilly 8st. Ferguson.

Betting.—Evens Sialkote, 4 to 1 against Hazza, 5 to 1 Thaboor, 7 to 1 Merrily, 8 to 1 Peculiar.

The totalizator paid dividends of Rs. 22 for the winner and Rs. 13'8, 31'8 and 14'8 for places repectively.

The Race.—From a good start, Urgent led Sialkote, Hadee and Eed, but at the turn Famous had gone up with a run into the lead from Mehraj. At the mile Peculiar and Famous ran up with the leader Darianoor joining the front bunch. Taaboor was with them as they approached the half mile. The order at the half mile was Mehraj, Merrily Hadee, Hazza and Sialkote and at the bend Sialkote gained. He soon after caught the leaders and won by one and a half length, 3-4 of a length daring the second and the third. Hadee and Merrily next. Time—2 mins. 55 1-5 secs.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP—Distance 9 Furlongs. Rs. 8,000 to the winner, Rs. 2,000 second and Rs. 1,000 third. A Handicap for Horses

Mr. M. Gecuidass's b. e, g. Refresher 6st. 9lbs. cd 6st. 11lbs. ... ... Melsom 1
Mr. W. Mumford's b. e. g. Master. Master Theo 8st. 10lbs.............................Whalley; 2
Mr. Geculdas' b aus g Master Delaval 9st 8lbs. A Hoyt 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's ch aus g Sperran 7st. ed. 7st. 3lbs.............Manley 4

Also Ran :—Fizz 9st. 12lbs. Ames; Pelargonium II 8st. 4lbs. Evans; Crossbred 8st. 2lbs. A. Ferguson; Lady Violet 8st. 1lbs. Barrett; Metal Maid 8st. Brown; Stirabout 7st. 9lbs. Southall; Sacricomar 7st. 7lbs. Kasson.

Betting :—5 to 1 against Fizz, 9 to 2 Master Theo, 5 to 2 Stirabout, 6 to 1 Pelargonium, 7 to 1 Sperran.

The winner more surprised than any body else when he received the dividend of Rs. 156 and Rs. 25-8, Rs. 18-8, and 31 for their respective places.

The Race :—Refresher at once ran to the front followed by Master Theo. At six furlongs Crossbred came right up to Refresher, but soon after the half mile the former suddenly stopped and Master Theo Fizz, Sperrran and Metal Maid followed Refresher, who went clear away, winning by three lengths and head separated the 2nd and the third. Time—1min. 56 2-5 secs.

THE TOM LEMESURIER PLATE.—About 7 furlongs. Rs. 2,000 to the winner Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under W. I.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman 9st. 5lbs. Ferguson 1
Mr. R. R. S's. ch a h Tachreet 9st. 11lbs. Brown 2
Mr. M. Geculdass's ch a h Winchester 8st, 7lbs. Hoyt 3
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b. a. h. Gafal 7st. 13lbs. Whalley 4

Also Ran :—Salanie 9st. 2lbs Ames; Farick 8st. 12lbs. Southhall; M. V. O. 8st. 9lbs. Evans; Zinfandel 8st. 6lbs. Barrett; Saree 8st. Manley; Nagashi 7st. 2lbs. Melsom.

Betting :—Evens Tachreet, 3 to 1 against Gafal, 6 to 1 Lookman, 10 to 1 Winchester and longer odds the rest.

The machine paid dividends of Rs. 93 for the winner and Rs. 21, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 17-8 for places respectively.

The Race:—From a good start, Salanie was in front of Lookman, Winchester. On setting down, Winchester came second, then Saree, Lookman, Gafal and Tachreet. Salanie here began to fall back and Lookman led Winchester. Down the straight Tachreet came outside, but Lookman stayed out in a good finish by a length, half length dividing the 2nd and the 3rd.—Time 1min 28 secs.

THE IMPORTERS' HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 second Rs. 300 third. A high weight Handicap for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1907.

Mr M Geculdass' ch e g Forfeit 7st 1lb...A Hoyt 1
Mr Vincent Clifford's ch e g Pincher 8st...Manley 2
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry 9st 8lbs.........Ames 3
Mr R R S's b aus m Posco 9st 3lbs ....Brown 4

Also Ran :—Chobham 9st 12lbs, Whalley; Vancuver 9st 9lbs, Barrett; Ashanti Gold 8st2lbs, Drew; Lady Spring 7st 7lbs, A Ferguson; Clear Creek 7st 6lbs Melsom.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Forfeit, 4 to 1 Paul Pry and Pincher, 8 to 1 Chobham, tens Posco and Clear Creek.

The machine paid dividends of Rs. 27 for the winner and Rs. 11-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 12-8 for places respectively.

The Race :—Clear Creek showed out from Posco Paul Pry, Forfeit and Ashanti Gold, all close. Posco and Paul Pry kept close together from Forfeit all the way to the bend, where Pincher made up ground, Forfeit getting the verdict by half a head, neck dividing the 2nd and the third. Time—1 min 14 4-5 secs.

BOMBAY RACES.

Third Day.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

Horses struck out after declaration of 1st forfeit on Saturday, 12th February, 1910.

THE FLYING PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs—Wise Bird, Croat, Metal Maid, Sham Fight, and Marton Mere.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE—Distance about 1 mile—The Rooster, Coel, Lachlan, Paul Pry, Uro, Posco, Galloping Girl II, Oldham, Milner II, and Lord Barrymore

THE SALSETTE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs—Dervish, Devon, Jadir, Daswin, Street, Market, Grey Moss II, First Class, Beefat, and Lofan.

THE GAYE CUP—Distance 6 furlongs—Cracker and Comeback

THE TOWN PLATE—Distance about 1 mile—Nooman, Dilerjung, Moonib Pasha, John Scott, and Saree.

THE MIDGET PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs—Darby, Scimitar, Sharar, Sir Jamal, Yacoob, Disfigure, Chechan and Nagashi

Forfeits for the following races due if not struck out by 12 noon to-day.

HANDICAPS.

THE FLYING PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs—Soult Line 9st 12lbs, Lumination 9st 3lbs, Master Theo 8st 8lbs, Huka 8st 4lbs, Lord Carlyon 8st 3lbs, Picturesque 7st 12lbs, Killua 7st 10lbs, Stirabout 7st 7lbs, Lord Merv 7st 6lbs and Bucolic 6st 9lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE—Distance about 1 mile—Chobham 9st 10lbs, Lady Violet 9st 6lbs, Vancouver 9st 4lbs, Oakton 8st 12lbs, Marten Mere 8st 11lbs, Ashanti Gold 8st 9lbs, Galileo 8st 8lbs, Sacricomar 8st 7lbs, Pincher 8st 6lbs, Forfeit 8st 4lbs, Clear Creek 7st 12lbs, St Patrick 7st 7lbs, Lasata 7st 7lbs, and Lancasterite 6st 10lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE SALSETTE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs—Bendigo 9st 12lbs, Safeog 9st, Babil 8st 10lbs, Fruit Salt 8st 9lbs, Shanwas 8st 8lbs, Vedas 8st 2lbs, Rubio 8st 1lb, Sun 7st 13lbs, Desert King 7st 10lbs, The Pilgrim 7st 9lbs, Jassus 7st 7lbs, Farick 7st 6lbs, The Monarch 7st 4lbs and Musleom 6st 10lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE GAYE CUP—Distance 6 furlongs—Refresher 10st 3lbs, Dansouce 9st 11lbs, Cheeky 9st 1lb, Lady Naunil 8st 12lbs, Mandeville 8st 6lbs, Pantry Girl 8st 4lbs, Evening Herald 7st 6lbs, Koko 5st 7lbs, Miss Clare 7st 4lbs and Encourage 6st 10lbs. If top weight accepting be under 9st 12lbs, it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE TOWN PLATE—Distance about 1 mile—Lookman 9st 12lb, Tachreet 9st 10lbs, Company 9st 6lbs, Eed 9st 1lbs, Hazza 8st 10lbs, Winchester 8st 2lbs, Amood 8st Antica 7st 10lbs, Hoodaib 7st 9lbs, Parick 7st 8lbs, M V O 7st 4lbs, and Corrector 7st Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 3lbs.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP—Distance 6 furlongs—Creditor 9st 12lbs, Rajput 9st Shanwar 8st 11lbs, Gafal 8st 10lbs, Minerva 8st 8lbs, Mudkoor 8st 5lbs, Mountain King 8st 0lbs, Rishan 7st 4lbs, Marzook 7st 1lb and Selection 6st 9lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

Horses left in after declaration of final forfeit at 12 noon on 13th February 1910.

THE FLYING PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs—Sault Line, Lumination, Huka, Lord Carlyon, Picturesque, Killua, and Lord Merv

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE—Distance about 1 mile—Chobham, Lady Violet, Vancouver, Oakton, Marton Mere, Ashanti Gold, Galilieo, Sacricomar, Clear Creek, St Patrick, Lasata, and Lancasterite.

THE SALSETTE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs—Bendigo, Safeog, Babil, Fruit Salt, Vedas, Sun, Desert King, The Pilgrim, Jassus, The Monarch and Muzloom

THE TOWN PLATE—Distance about 1 mile—Lookman, Tachreet, Company, Winchester, Ameed, Antica, Hoodaib and M V O.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP—Distance 6 furlongs—Creditor, Rajput, Shanwar, Gafal, Minerva, Mudkoor, Mountain King, Rishan, Marzook and Selection

THE GAYE CUP—Distance 6 furlongs—Danseuse 9st 12lbs, Lady Naunil 9st Pautry Girl 8st 5lbs, Evening Herald 7st 7lbs, Koko 7st 6lbs, Miss Clare 7st 8lbs and Encourage 6st 11lbs. The top weight accepted being under 9st 12lbs, it has been raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Gaye Cup, distance 6 furlongs 3-45 p.m.
2nd „ The Midget Handicap, distance 6 furlongs, 4-45 p.m.
3rd „ The Mahaluxhmi Plate, distance about 1 mile, 4-50 p.m.
4th „ The Town Plate, distance about 1 mile, 5-20 p.m.
5th „ The Flying Plate, distance 5 furlongs, 5-50 p.m.
6th „ The Salsette Plate, distance 6 furlongs, 6-20 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train will leave

Colaba ... ... 2-50 p.m.
Church Gate ... ... 2-55 p.m.
Grant Road ... ... 3- 2 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi ... 3- 6 p.m.

ROWING.

A most interesting race took place in the Harbour on Friday between the respective Pursers' Departments of the P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. "Oceana" and s.s. "Caledonia", both now lying in the stream. The course rowed being from the bows of the former vessel round, the Tuckerpatch Beacon, and back, a distance of 2 1-2 miles.

Considering a stiff breeze was blowing, the water rough, and that there was a strong ebb tide abeam, the race was rowed in very fine style, the average stroke being 27 to the minute, and great credit is due to the smart way in which both coxswains rounded the mark.

The crews were off at 6h-4m and the "Oceana's" boat soon gained a lead which they improved, rounding the Beacon first by 12mins. 50secs and eventually winning by 5mins 51 secs., the times being "Oceana" 38 mins. 8 secs, and the "Caledonia" 40 mins. 59 secs.

The names of the rival crews are as follows :—

OCEANA	CALEDONIA
J Gosden ...Bow	A Plummer ...Bow
C N Pearce ...2	G Stiles ...2
A E Hobson ...3	E Henville ...3
W Nobles ...4	P Murdock ...4
G Howard ...Stroke	E Langelier ...Stroke
E Windridge...Coxswain	Mr H J Kelly ...Coxswain

BOMBAY RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

The Games.

Eton and Charterhouse won the preliminary rounds fairly easily. Neither game was particularly interesting but the Final, which is fixed for Saturday next at 2-30 p.m., should be a level and hard fought game.

Sawerkhan vs. Jehangir.—The former was handicapped by the pace of the Court and the hard balls and Jehangir had it pretty much his own way (15—1, 15—1, 15—7).

Padamji vs. Jehangir.—This was one of the best games ever seen in Bombay. In the first game Jehangir ran away and hitting very hard and clean won at 15—3. In the second game the tables were turned and thanks mainly to a very accurate service Padamji won at 15—2.

Then the struggle commenced. Hands ran small and the rallies were excellent and the score of 15—7 in favor of Padamji affords no criterion of the game. Short hands and brilliant rallies marked the closing games. Jehangir won the fourth at 15—11 and the score was called '2 all'. The fifth game was a ding dong struggle all the way. Padamji showed signs of distress and Jehangir led at 4—1, then lost his advantage and at 11—10, and 12—11 it was anyone's match. Padamji was the steadier of the two and just managed to win at 15—13. The loser put up an excellent game and has a most taking style. He hits tremendously hard and with a trifle more steadiness will make a player little inferior to Jamsetji at his best.

Jamsetji vs. Maneckji (Bangalore).—A one-sided match was only to be expected. Jamsetji won the 1st and 2nd games at 15—1, then the left hander improved and brought off some very fine low killing shots. The game showed some of the best rallies of the day and the younger man won at 15—9. Jamsetji's service in the fourth game was very effective and he won at 15—6.

Dinshaw vs. Mujeed—The Peshawar man had an easy task. For the first half of the opening game Dinshaw put up a good fight but after that fell away and thanks to an excellent service. Mujeed won 15—11, 15—1, 15—3.

Saturday being Byculla Club Cup day it has been decided to hold the Semi-final of the Markers' Tournament on Sunday the 20th and the Final on the Sunday following (27th).

The following games will be played this week.

Tuesday, 2—Open Singles, Richmond vs. England.

Tuesday, 3-30—Open Singles, Greig vs. Sanderson.

Thursday, 2-45—Hormasji vs. Maneckji (Mhow)

Saturday, 2-30—Chaterhouse vs. Eton (Final).

Open Singles.—Greig vs. Sanderson ; Richmond vs. England.

Open Doubles.—Richmond vs. Greig ; Sanderson vs. England.

Public Schools Doubles.—Charterhouse vs. Rugby. Charterhouse won 3—0, Eton vs. Malvern. Eton won 3—1.

MARKERS' SINGLES.

Dinshaw
Mujeed } Mujeed 3-20.
Padamji.
Sarvarkhan } Jehangir 3-0 } Padamji 3-2
Jehangir
Jamsetjee } Jamsetji 3-1
Maneckji (B'lore.)
Hormasjee }
Maneckjee (Mhow)

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Saturday Races which were sailed in a moderate wind leave little to be commented upon. We wish, however, to express our sympathy with the owners of Pixie of the "B" Class in their loss by being run down while on tow of a steam launch returning from Elephanta last Sunday by an outward bound steamboat. She will be sadly missed from the class in which she has been a prominent figure for some seasons past.

In "A" Class there were the usual five starters. Turquoise was first over the line 10 seconds after the gun, but although she got the gun it was of little advantage to her as for some time previous to starting time she was seen hanging about the line shaking in the wind and consequently when she bore away she had little way on and Sapphire coming romping up walked past her and left her standing.

All the yachts stood up harbour with the exception of Eileen who headed for Tucker Beacon which, taking into consideration the strong ebb tide, was a big mistake, especially as she got to leeward of the shipping and was hampered.

At Tucker Beacon Eileen had a lead of a little over a minute which Sapphire reduced on the reach to Mark Buoy.

Beating back to Committee Vessel Sapphire farther reduced her lead and eventually won by the small margin of 42 seconds. The remainder were hopelessly out of it.

"B" Class—Three boats started, Lylie, Trixie and Peewit, crossing the line in the order named. Apparently they felt the loss of their sister ship and the race was particularly uninteresting. Lylie gave up before rounding North Karanja Buoy and Trixie had everything her own way and got first place.

"C" Class presented a pretty picture crossing the line in a bunch all within 30 seconds of gunfire. This race like the others calls for little comment. Coralie, well sailed, got the gun and the first prize. She was well sailed and deserved her victory which she gained by a good margin. We are asked to call attention to the fact that next Saturday is the second Challenge Cup Race.

The new Club 8 metre yacht, which has been named "Mahshuka," arrived on Saturday and is engaging the attention of the riggers and may be a competitor although it is doubtful if she will be in commission in time. We reserve our comments on the new arrival until we see her in racing trim. Following are the results of the races:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time, H. M. S.
Sapphire...	8 55	R.H.H. Hopkins & Maj. Muter R.E.	5 45 12	2 6 17
Turquoise..	13 09	J W Stokes and F. J. Preston......	5 37 57	2 14 48
Melody ...	15 30	J.B.K. Macbeth...	5 0 57	2 15 27
Eileen IV.	Scr	J. F. Watson...	5 36 58	2 6 58
Isee	17 19	E Faulkner	Gave up.	

Course: Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to Starboard, thence to Mark Buoy to Starboard, thence to Committee Vessel, thence to North Karanja Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel = 11-55 miles—Wind W.N.W. Strength moderate. Time-limit 6-45 p.m

1st prize won by Sapphire.
2nd prize won by Eileen IV.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. H. M.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	1 45	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt	6 30 45	2 49 3
Lylie	Scr	R. G. Monteath.........	Gave up.	
Peewit.........	5 15	Duncan Fraser............	Not timed.	

Course: Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to Starboard, thence to North Karanja Buoy to Starboard, thence to Committee Vessel, thence to Mark Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel = 10-48 miles. Wind W. N. W. Strength moderate.

1st Prize won by Trixie.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
Coralie	4 36	B. Thomas	6 1 39	2 7 3
Maud	3 57	Officers S.E ...	6 20 45	2 26 48
Mavourneen.	3 57	Newman Taylor	6 13 42	2 19 45
Clutha	Scr.	J. J. Welch......	6 4 14	2 14 14
Lapwing ...	3 33	C.N. Moberly...	6 17 59	2 19 26
Valkyrie ...	4 36	R. Walker	6 6 3	2 11 27
Curlew	6 35	C.A Wordsworth	Did not start.	
Sitara.........	9 52	J. E. Needham .	6 13 31	2 13 39
Marie Louise	10 32	K. MacIver ...	6 15 58	2 15 26
Weewin	3 17	Mudge and Hopcraft............	6 2 35	2 9 18

Course : Committee Vessel to P. and O "B" Buoy to Starboard, thence to Tucker Beacon to Starboard thence to Mark Buoy to Starboard, thence to Committee Vessel = 7·92 miles. Wind W. N. W. Strength moderate. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

1st Prize won by Coralie.
2nd Prize won by Weewin.
3rd Prize won by Valkyrie.
Sitara saves Entrance Fee.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 4.)

VALUE OF HELIGOLAND.

The importance of Heligoland to Germany in case of war with Great Britain is the subject of a long article by Count Reventlow in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*. In spite of assurances given in the Reichstag a couple of years ago, the island is in grave danger of crumbling away, and the Government is asking for a further £80.000 sterling for the construction of a protective wall along its southern face. The demand has revived the doubts as to the expediency of the enormous expenditure which has been lavished on the buttressing and fortification of this fragment of friable rock. The Count argues that island has always had a negative value for Germany, since if Great Britian had possessed it she would have been able to paralyse naval mobilisation from the harbours along the east coast of the North Sea. This, he says, was till recently the only advantage Germany had from its possession, as the harbour could become an anchorage for large ships of war. But he continues: "This has been changed in the last few years by the unforseen development of mines and submarine boats. These two weapons of floating coast defence in conjuction with torpedo craft made it possible to render the inside portion of the Bay of the North Sea that cuts deep into our western coast so perilous a zone that a close blockade, such as was formerly contemplated would be impossible." Thus German war-vessels would be able to pass at will between Ems and the Jade, and the Weser and the Ems which would be necessary, if Wilhelmshaven, with its expensive works, where not to be either inaccessible or transformed into a mousetrap." The Count concludes that if it should prove impossible to fortify Heligoland with sufficient strength to render it impregnable, the only course would be to blow it to pieces and to cut a canal along the coast to keep open the communication between the rivers mentioned above.

THE LAVER HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, February 12.

The entries for the Laver Hockey Cup Annual Tournament this year came to twelve, viz., Secunderabad Combined A and B teams, 13th Hussars A and B, Futteh Maidan Gymkhana, Y. M. C. A. Mahboob College, 61st Pioneers and 96th Berar Infantry combined, Sherwood Foresters, Secunderabad Gymkhana, Cheshire Regiment, Royal Artillery. The games have been played on the new Gymkhana Ground in the presence of a large crowd daily.

The first game was between Secunderabad Combined A and the 13th Hussars B Team. The first named team was deidedly the best and won by 4 goals to the Hussars 1 goal. On Tuesday the match was 13th Hussars A team vs. Futteh Maidan Gymkhana who did not have a ghost of a chance against the superior play from start to finish of their opponents who came out winners by 7 goals to the Gymkhana's nil. The third game was Y. M. C. A. vs. Mahboob College. The former team is comparatively young having only recently organised and if they continue as they have begun will in time become formidable. They went ding dong for their opponents and won by 5 goals to love. The combined team of the 61st Pioneers and the 96th Berar Infantry and the Sherwood Foresters, making their debut in sporting circles in the station, played a good game, but they could not touch the combination arrayed against them, made up as it was of players like Captain Mansom, Captain Conraj and Lieutenant Wairne. When time arrived the Combined were winners by 3 goals to the Sherwoods 1.

The first game in the second round of the Tournament was played between the Secunderabad Combined A team and the 13th Hussars A team. As on the previous days the attendance was large and the number of native spectators appeared to be greater. The weather was exceedingly fine. The game was stubbornly contested until half time had nearly arrived when the Combined Team notched the first goal. Within three minutes of restarting play in the second half they planted in another. Shortly after a regrettable incident occurred namely that the goal-keeper of the Hussars raised his stick to strike one of the Combined teams forwards for which the offender was promptly told to quit the field. During the remainder of the game the Hussars played wildly which gave their opponents every advantage and they were eventually defeated by 3 goals to nil. Mr. S. Laver was "At Home" on the ground to numerous guests.

MADRAS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, February 13.

In the final of the football tournament on Saturday the Dorsets beat the Leicesters by one goal to nil amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

Ref. classes XXXVIII and XXXIX please read for July 1905, July 1909.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

This Corps has begun their more serious work. Since the beginning of the cold weather they have been engaged in Gun-drill and Battery Manning, but yesterday they carried out Elementary Practice from the 6" B.L.C. guns from Mahaluxmi Battery.

The series of 5 rounds was fired from each gun, Captain R. W. Fisher being Battery Commander with Lieut W.H. Leach as Gun Group Commander. The practice considering that it was the first occasion this season that the Corps has actually fired was fairly satisfactory, particularly as the primary object was to give recruits the training necessary to become used to gunfire.

The muster generally was fairly satisfactory, but not as good as it should have been considering the near approach of Camp, but doubtless next Sunday, when both companies will have the opportunity of firing a series of 12 rounds each will see a large parade.

Captain Mayne, R. G. A., was the superintending officer who was accompanied by Captain Davies, A. O. D., with Lieutenant E. P. Cudlip, R. G. A., the Adjutant of the Corps.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

Vaccination Stations.

Vaccination in the City of Bombay is performed free of charge as under :—

MONDAY—J J Hospital Compound and Meher Charitable Dispensary, DeLima Street, Mazagon, at 7-30 a m to 10-30 a m.

TUESDAY—Dist Regr's Office No 5 Dist at 248 Grant Road, at 7-30 a m to 10 30 a m and Lowji Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Parel, Tramway Terminus, at 8-30 a m to 10-30 a m.

WEDNESDAY—No 159, Kalbadevi Road and No 78, Abdul Rahiman Street, Parsi Agiari, Chukla, at 7-30 a m to 10-30 a m.

THURSDAY—Gratuitous Dispensary, Bavelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, at 8-30 a m to 10-30 a m, Dist Regr's Office No 3, Dist at Falkland Road, Dharamsala, at 7-30 a m to 10-30 a m.

FRIDAY—Khetwady Main Road, M N Petit's Charitable Dispensary, Girgaon, at 7-30 a m to 10-30 a m and Mr Wasudeo Jagannath's Bunglow, Mahim (near the Railway Station, Dadar), at 8-30 a m to 10-30 a m.

SATURDAY—Shankarshet's Charitable Dispensary, Chowpaty (near the Grant Road Station), at 8-30 a m to 10-30 a m and No 41, Umerkhadi Road, at 7-30 a m to 10-30 a m.

SUNDAY—Central Vaccine Station, No 159, Kalbadevi Road, at 7-30 a m to 10-30 a m and daily between 2-30 and 5-30 p m.

For particulars with respect to Vaccination at private residences, apply to the Superintendent of Vaccination, Sooparibag Road, Parel, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 12.

The depression which was entering Sind yesterday is now centred in the south-west of the Punjab, but up to the present has only given some light falls of snow in Kashmir. Temperature continues high in the north-west of India.

Forecast.—A precipitation in the West Himalayas and the Submontane districts is likely.

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 13.

The depression in the North-West of India is now over Central Punjab and has given nearly general precipitation in the West Himalayas and the Submontane Districts. Few thunder showers has fallen in East Rajputana. The principal rainfall amounts are Sialkote and Murree, three quarters of an inch; Rawalpindi, one and a half; and Cherat, one. The weather is slightly disturbed to the South Andaman Sea and light rain has fallen in South Tenasserim.

Forecast.—Nearly general precipitation in the Kashmir hills, the Submontane Districts, the Punjab, the North-West United Provinces and local rain in the rest of the United Provinces.

Earthquake report.—Earthquake is recorded in Simla last night at 23·42 from a distance approximately 1,500 miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th February giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become heavily clouded in the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect in the east Punjab but equal to the average elsewhere. The day continues hotter; the night is also warmer except at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and the maximum is now 6° to 10° in excess; the minimum is also in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Sind and moderately clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is in excess at Karachi but either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is high except at Karachi; night temperature is in excess everywhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in west Central India but has increased and is in excess in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature continues in excess nearly everywhere; the minimum is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier. Day temperature continues in excess in the northern half of the division; night temperature is higher than usual at Saugor and in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity has increased and ir now above normal nearly everywhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture in South Hyderabad but is drier than usual elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess during the day at some stations in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The depression in north-west India has intensified and is shown to-day over the south-west Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana. Skies have become heavily clouded in the extreme north and moderately clouded in the Punjab and Rajputana. N precipitation however has yet been reported. Day temperature continues higher to the north of Lat. 21° No.; night temperature is also excess in north-west India.

A few light showers may possibly occur in the Punjab and Rajputana.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE 1910 MONSOON.

A PREDICTION.

Round the 16th and on the 23rd May and from the 6th to the 10th June there will be unsettled atmospheric conditions in India but the Monsoon will not generally begin before the 11th June when there will be heavier rains that will be repeated from 13th to 15th; on 18th from 20th to 24th and from the 26th to the end of the month the rains on the last day of June to be particularly heavy. During July the rains will be almost continuous and heavy especially on the 1st, 2nd to 6th, 8th and 9th, 12th 12th and 13th, 15th and 16th, 15th and 19th, 21st and 22nd, and from the 24th to the 28th. During August the rainfalls will be more moderate in amount and there will be occasional breaks of fair weather. More rain will fall on the 2nd, 4th, 7th and 8th. 10th, 12th, 14th, 21st to 23rd, 26th, 28th, and from 29th to 31st. During September will be a drier period up to the 12th, on the 16th and 17th, from the 21st to the 24th and at the end of the month. There will be showers on 13th and 14th, 18th to 20th, 22nd, and from the 25th to the 28th. This prediction for the 1910 Monsoon is calculated for the City of Bombay and the neighbourhood but will apply to a great sweep of the Indian Empire. Although the Government of India kind forwarded me the rainfall data for the whole Empire up to the end of 1908 I shall be unable on account of the limited time at my disposal to calculate the Monsoon for the other Provinces. As it is possible upon the same principles as I have predicted the Monsoons for Bombay for the last seven years to predict the daily rainfall (if any) for each district in India, those who take an interest in the welfare of the people and the country at large must settle the matter for themselves. Should it be considered desirable I can prove the absolute accuracy of this statement in the Press of India that not only the days upon which it will rain in any district but the amount of that daily rainfall can be predicted.

HUGH CLEMENTS.

Wimbledon Park. W. S. January, 27.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	11
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Tanao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	3	3	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	3
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total......	7	6	92
Thisday last year......	7	6	105

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

February 12th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	107	38	2
B	307	338	68
C	170	121	9
D	116	44	1
E	233	124	14
F	99	15	1
G	89	10	0
Total to date...	1,120	690	92
Total rats killed			1,810

BY THE WAY.

THE SUPERIOR PARTY.

Among the causes which contribute to the Unionist successes at the polls, there is no doubt that the fear of Socialism plays an important part, more important perhaps than most people imagine. In discussing the amazingly large majority secured by a Unionist in one of the home counties, and intelligent working man observed that his opponent declared himself in sympathy with Socialism, and that was enough to condemn his chances. Second in order of merit comes the want of sympathy shown by many Radical candidates towards the unemployed. Their posters bristle with sympathy for the cupboard and its contents, the cottage loaf, and the children of "the people," but it is always those who are comfortable that they seem to have in their mind. "The people" of the posters usually having a collar, their wives are buxom, their children in making their pitiful plea about the taxation of their food seem to have a smile lurking somewhere in their chubby cheeks. Less happy, less comfortable persons are excluded from the posters and the calculations of their designers. If alluded to in speeches their unhappiness is often attributed to their own vice or foolishness. It is this want of sympathy on the part of the "very superior person" that has caused whole streets to alter the bills in their windows. The cry of those who want work must, in the end, make itself heard.

HAPPY DULWICH.

It is pleasant in the storm and stress of conflict to read Mr. Bonar Law's message to the electors of Dulwich. We are afraid there are not many candidates who could say what Mr. Law says so handsomely of his opponents. He expresses his gratitude to them for their fairness. They were always present in large numbers, he says, at all the meetings he addressed, but, in spite of the political feeling now running so high, they gave him on every occasion a courteous hearing, and allowed him to put his views fairly before the electors. This is the more remarkable, because Mr. Law is emphatically an argumentative speaker. He threads his way skilfully through a chain of reasoning until he arrives at an indubitable conclusion. Some of these conclusions must have been very unwelcome to the Liberal element in his meetings. Yet we have his word for it that he is well satisfied with the way they heard him. Mr. Law being among the most instructive of speakers, we may hope that many of his tolerant Liberal listeners reaped the reward of their honesty in considerable additions to their political education. Dulwich is an example to other constituencies. Is it something in the air which makes the electors impartial, or something in the candidate which impresses both sides?

LIGHTNING VOTING.

In most of the constituencies there have been fewer people than usual who would not take the trouble to walk a few yards from their own homes to the polling-booth in order to vote. Moreover, the election has been rich in examples of toil and travel in the interests of a candidate and a policy. We have read of holiday-makers coming home from the Continent simply to record their votes. We have heard also of the sick leaving their beds and being carried to the booth. But the record achievement so far is that of the seventy-year-old inhabitant of Herne Hill, who had a vote in six county constituencies, and did his duty by them all—in one day, too. Starting in a motor-car before eight o'clock in the morning, he went in turn to Norwood, Ashford, Petersheld, Newhaven, Herne Bay, and Tilbury. Over three hundred miles were covered, and the only delays were caused by the necessity of taking in a new supply of petrol and by the closing of the ferry at Gravesend. The last vote was cast triumphantly at ten minutes to eight. Good business this, for an old gentleman of seventy! It puts Mr. Justice Bucknill's spurt into the shade, though that was commendable. Finishing work in the King's Bench Division at 3-30, Mr. Justice Bucknill caught the 4-10 for Northampton, arrived at 5-32, recorded his vote, caught the 5-49 to Rugby, recorded another vote, and returned to London by the 6-25. Thanks to rapid trains and good motors, an elector is in these days enabled to be in several places at once—" near enough," at any rate, for practical purposes.

A WALF A-STRAY.

Do not, oh! do not despise the comet. Naturally the Election has the first claim on everybody's attention, but to neglect that portion of the newspaper devoted to the progress of the comet is, we can assure the public, to confess oneself an earth-bound creature, incapable of sharing in the renascence of Wonder. Comets such as the one now with us are not so common—nearly a generation and a half has gone by since a comet was visibly to the naked eye in England. Everyone knows that a comet consists of a nucleus, or head, and a tail. But what a tail? The comet of which we have just spoken, that of 1882, had a tail 200,000,000 miles in length. Yet the faintest star could be seen shining through it in a manner which must have have set the smoke of our chimneys a thinking. Indeed, it is only on account of the hazy and cloudy nature of the last few days that Londoners have not yet seen this comet. Venus is very bright just now in the south-west, and the comet, which does not retire for the night until a quarter to eight can be found, weather permitting a little way away to the right. What stories it could tell to Mr. Wells? At least one comet—but not this one—is over 400,000,000,000 miles from the earth at one period of its little round.

THE SUSPENDED SWORD.

What is meant by extenuating circumstances? Surely a combination of events or a series of small disasters so cruel and unusual that human morality may be sympathised with for finding itself unequal to resisting the temptation to trespass violently and illegally in taking a short cut out of the difficulty. The circumstances must not be the direct or logical result of a man's actions—drunkenness should always be regarded as an aggravation of, not as an excuse for, crime. Take the common case of a lady who, in possession of an adequate income and, as far as is known, in no financial distress has obtained goods by false pretences from a big West End store. She is acquitted no the ground that her actions could not be the result of anything but moral aberration which might become however, a settled criminal tendency if she were compelled to undergo a term of imprisonment. The situation is curious since it seems to suggest that crime is only to be treated leniently when there is apparently, no excuse either of passion or indigence. If, however, we apply the definition of extenuating circumstances given above, we shall find that the lady, in the opinion of the court, has been the victim of a moral process over which she had no control. This is probably the explanation of a decision which easy to approve, it seems at first so hard to defend.

CO-OPERATORS.

When a small number of working men met together in the forties to set up a co-operative store in their Northern manufacturing town, they little thought that they were initiating one of the greatest movements in English industrial life. But the Rochdale Pioneers, as they called themselves, prospered and set an example to others, who were only too anxious to make themselves independent of the high prices charged in those days by the local shopkeepers. So the movement has grown, and the members of co-operative societies, according to the estimate published yesterday by the Registrar of Friendly Societies, number considerably over two and a half millions. This must represent a population of at least ten millions, chiefly in the industrial North of England, who buy the greater part of their necessities from these societies, since the total value of the sales for 1908 was over a hundred and ten million pounds. This is a stupendous sum, and one we may well be proud of. For though that other dream of Robert Owen, co-operation in production, has not yet to any great extent fulfilled itself, at least in this country, the growth of co-operative consumption is due almost entirely to the energy and public spirit of our working classes themselves. And movement from within is always far better than improvement from without.

IT is not only in India that the indigo industry has been ruined by the artificial dye. From a report on the foreign trade of China for 1908 by Mr. W. P. Ker, Commercial Attache to the British Legation at Pekin, we learn that from Shantung in the north and from Pakhoi in the south the same complaint is made, that the indigo growing industry is being killed by the competition of the foreing artificial product.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PRESENT DAY INDEPENDENCE IN DRESS.

While fashion designers assert one day that short coats will be worn, and the next declare that the long one has lost none of its popularity, there are a great many people, writes a London correspondent, who are thinking of new spring suits, which will have to do duty for six months or more without being conspicuous or in any way remarkable, save for their neatness. Not for many a year has there been a time when a woman could dress so independently as now and retain her individual taste for simplicity and neatness. A tailor suit in itself has this characteristic, that, although exceedingly plain, it may be worn with impunity at all times and for any purpose. Whatever alterations may take place, the best English tailors undoubtedly advise an adherence to the coat which is not extra long and not extremely short. Provided a woman can afford to throw off her suit and buy a new one at each decree of fashion good and well but for the many who must have a certain amount of hard wear out of an expensive costume the best choice is a coat that is carefully adapted to the figure of the wearer. Some women like to have their tailored costumes made in the plainest and most severe styles. These when worn with no additional trimming such as brocaded waistcoats and so on, are so trying to many wearers that the slightly trimmed suit enjoys greater popularity.

MILITARY BRAIDING.

Braiding is shown on some of the last models designed, but the braid used is a wide military one not the narrow one which have been in vogue for some time now. This wide braid usually forms panels on the coat, and outlines what appears to be a bolero superposed on the coat itself No such thing is actually added. The braid is merely a trimming, and a very becoming one. Large braided flaps are put on to simulate pockets, after the style of the old English coat, generally combined with a tricorn hat. Cravats and waistcoats are very much in vogue. This is the centenary of the waistcoat, and the fact has given an impetus to the wearing of it. When not brocaded the waistcoat is a knitted one, in a good, bold contrast to the plain surface of the coat and skirt.

THE NEW SKIRT MODELS.

There is little new to chronicle in the matter of skirts. The lines of these are still cut to give a certain elasticity to the movements of its wearer, and for practical purposes it is invariably short. One of the leading London tailors showed me the newest of his models the other day, and the skirt of it was kilted in plain wide pleats, his assertion being that no skirt retains its appearance so well, or is so thoroughly convenient for hard wear. The woman who wants to make her simple tailor suit have some special distinction will look carefully to the coat lining. A little extra money spent in lining the coat of a plain blue, brown, or grey tailor suit is well bestowed, for the best designers make a special feature of these linings. Rich brocades, in contrasted colours or shot, have replaced the white satin that was used for so long. Such a lining as an Oriental cotton may be substituted when economy has to be practised, and I saw a costume the other day, which came from an important house in Paris lined with Oriental cotton in bold colours. Right down the front of the inside of the coat there was a neat qualling of a narrow satin ribbon, repeating the ground tone of the cotton, and the result was excellent.

CLOTH OR LARGE FROCKS.

The Russian blouse is still with us, and it is expected that it will retain its vogue right into the summer reason, when it will be made of linen or Shantung silk. There is a new heavy Shantung shown in very rich colourings, as well as black, white, and cream. Its peculiar qualities make it very adaptable to the most simple of tailored costumes. Coats and skirts will be by no means the tnly practical wear, for many people choose neat oittle frocks, to be worn with contrasted coats or zmall cloaks. The best investment for the moment is a frock of fine cloth or serge, made with a bodice closely fitted, and reaching high to the neck, where a small chemisette is adjusted. Cuffs turned up at the slightly short sleeves are also very good style. With this a coat of the same material should be rovided.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

The efforts of the authorities in Uganda to stamp out the curse of sleeping sickness continue without relaxation; but disconcerting facts have come to light during the tests carried on by Colonel Sir David Bruce and Captains Hamerton and Bateman. From the paper they have jointly contributed to the Proceedings of the Royal Society, it seems that the process of clearing the shores and islands of Lake Victoria is practically complete. The fiend that does the mischief is the Glossina Palpalis, and it is now recognised that the area of distribution of the fly and of the disease is one and the same narrow belt along the shore of the lake and the island thereon. For two years past no native has been allowed to live or to work within two miles of the shore, and within the last few months all human inhabitants have been removed from the islands. The measures thus taken are none too drastic. At first it was supposed that the infectivity of the fly was for a mere forty eight hours. Later research, however, made it quite clear that the period of infectivity was as much as eighty days. Hence the necessity of finding out how long the fly retained its infectivity after the departure of the native population.

LONG PERIOD OF INFECTIVITY.

There was, moreover, the possibility that once a fly had harboured the dreaded trypanosome, the parasite would remain with its unsuspecting host until the latter came to a timely or ultimately end. The outcome of the series of tests published in the paper mentioned was unpleasantly surprising. The Glossina Palpalis on the un-inhabited shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza retains its infectivity for at least two years after the removal of the native population. The period may be longer than this, so that the tests are being continued in order to elicit an answer to this all important question. Possibly the flies which were infected before the natives left are still alive. Or it may be that the flies have fed on natives passing in canoes from the islands to the mainland, or on natives who have set at nought the official taboo of the lake-shore. Then, again, the canoe-men and fly-men employed by the investigators themselves may have had trypanosomes in their blood. Or, lastly, there is the chance that in the mammals and the birds along the shores of the lake we have a perennial source of infection. Two of the theories are rejected by the authors of the paper. Two remain—the long duration of the life of the fly and the infection of the fauna. As far as the latter theory is concerned, all tests so far have given negative results.

THE NEW COMET.

The new daylight comet which is now attracting much attention may, or may not, be new to the solar system. Until its orbit has been calculated it cannot be compared with any of those previously recorded by astronomers. Sir Robert Ball inclines to the view that it is one of those comets which pass our system once, never to return. If this is so then the orbit of our new daylight comet should be either a parabola or an hyperbola—both open curves—instead of the usual closed ellipse of the periodic comet. Such a comet must be supposed to be a mass of matter moving in external space, to which the solar system has drawn near in its own journey among the stars. Drawn in by the attraction of gravity, it has approached, and swept round the sun to pass away again into infinite space.

PARABOLIC AND HYPERBOLIC COMETS.

There is, however, a growing belief among modern astronomers that there are no comets moving in such orbits. All, it is thought, belong to the solar system, and move round the sun in ellipses. Hence they are all periodic, although the periods of some may be very long. As regards the suggested parabolic path, it has been shown that such an orbit is impossible, for the slightest change in the velocity of the comet would at once change it to an ellipse or hyperbola. And such a change would be certain to occur when a comet approached any of the planets, and was subject to their attractions. As regards the hyperbolic path, it has never been proved that any comet moves in such an orbit.

CONDITIONS FOR A DAYLIGHT COMET.

One of the most interesting features of the new comet is that it is visible in daylight, just about sunset. The conditions for a daylight comet are, first, that when it draws near the sun in actual space, its apparent position among the stars should keep it above the horizon in the day-time. It must also be of sufficient brilliancy to overcome the daylight. Being near the sun in the sky, as well as in actual space, the new comet has only to overcome the diffused brightness of twilight. In one of its appearances Halley's is said to have been a daylight comet.

INSECTS AND GREEN FLOWERS.

The facts that a large number of green and greenish flowers attract insects, and are fertilised by them, has been held by some to be a strong argument against the theory of the evolution of brightly coloured blossoms by their selective action. In an earlier work Professor F. Plateau, of Ghent, gives a list of some seventy-nine species of such flowers. And in a recent paper contributed to the "Bulletin" of the Royal Botanical Society of Belgium, he gives the result of a special study of the insect fertilisation of the green flowers of the twayblade. As a general conclusion Professor Plateau states the case thus:—"The frequency of the visits of insects attracted by the abundant nectar, as well as by a slight perfume, and in no wise guided by colours contrasting with those of the foliage, proves clearly the uselessness of floral colouration for fertilisation."

A GREEN ORCHID AND ITS GUESTS.

The insect fertilisation of that common green orchid known as twayblade (listera ovata), may be said to be classic in the literature of the subject. It has occupied the attention of Darwin, Muller, MacLeod, Knuth, and others. According to these authorities fertilisation takes place as follows:—The insect alights on the lower part of the lip of the flowers and moves upwards, licking up the honey from a slight furrow in the centre as it goes. When it reaches the top, and raises its head, it hits the rostellum of the flower, and the sticky pollen masses adhere to it. The insect flies off to another flower, which it works in the same way, finally leaving some of the pollen on the stigma.

PROFESSOR PLATEAU'S WORK.

In order to study the fertilisation of this green orchid more conveniently Prof. Plateau grew it in pots in his garden, where he could have it placed most conveniently for observation. As a result of his studies, it becomes evident that the insect fertilisation of the twayblade is not quite so regular and certain as pictured by earlier observers. For Prof. Plateau's observations show that an insect will settle on a flower anywhere (n'importe ou), and work it anyhow (n'importe comment) walking over the surface in all directions. In the next place it will often suck the nectar and leave the flower without carrying off the pollen masses. The latter, again may stick to other parts of the insect than the head and so be useless for fertilisation. Finally, an insect having got the pollen masses attached to its head, will fly away and get rid of them before visiting another flower.

HOW THE FLOWERS ARE FERTILISED.

In spite of the frequent failure of the insects to accomplish fertilisation, Professor Plateau found that almost all his flowers produced seed. He attributes this to the very large number of visits received during the period of flowering. As regards the species of insects visiting the flowers flies were found to be most numerous. Yet fertilisation was most frequently accomplished by species of the ichneumon family. Flies have the tongue long enough for them to suck the last drop of nectar without bringing their head under the rostellum of the flower.

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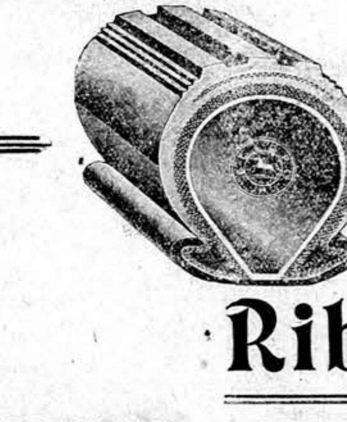

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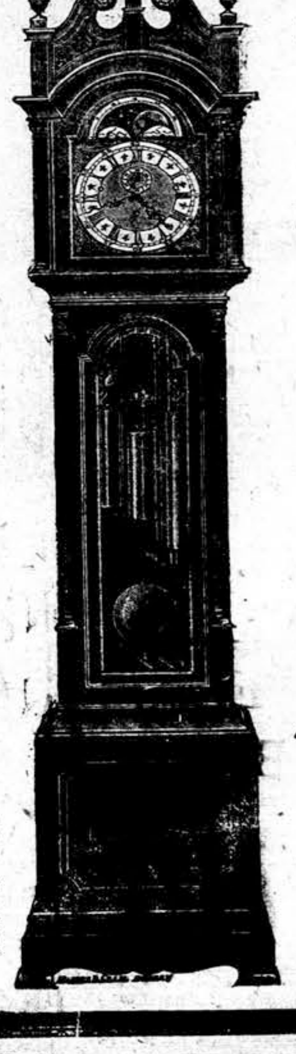

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